The New-York Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

[illegible]

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Refusal of the Lecompton Majority of the Kansas Committee to receive Testimony.

A Lecompton Meeting to be called in New-York.

The Maryland Contested Seat—The Effective Force of the Navy, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The Senate Committee of Investigation met again to-night. Every proposition for the reception of testimony outside the official record was voted down, thus perpetuating the concealment and consummation of every fraud perpetrated under the forms of law, no matter how base. A call was adopted for documentary testimony from the Executive Department, and then the Committee adjourned for a week.

Messrs. [illegible], COLLAMER and CLARK, say that they will insist upon a thorough investigation. If they [illegible] the pledge there is no doubt of the ability of the Senate to appoint a Committee by ballot which will sift the subject thoroughly. It was a knowledge of this and a desire for time to get absentees here, that induces the Lecompton majority of the Committee to refrain from insisting upon making a report to-[illegible].

The Administration have issued orders to their officers at New-York to immediately get up a Lecompton meeting, and manufacture public sentiment in favor of the scheme, to stiffen the back-bones of the New-York members. General WARD wishes it understood, however, that he supports Lecompton [illegible].

I understand, in view of the action of the House, to-day, that the contestant of WINTER DAVIS' seat is likely to abandon the case, as the time in which he can take testimony has about expired.

The House Committee of Investigation relative to the conduct of the late and present Doorkeepers, are frittering away the time in calling witnesses who know nothing, and by some strange accident overlooking those who could prove important facts be-[illegible]. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The majority of the Senate's Committee on Territories have completed an elaborate report. The bill which accompanies it is similar to those heretofore [illegible] on such occasions, and admits Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution.

The House Kansas Committee met to-night. Mr. [illegible] offered a resolution summoning Messrs. WALKER, STANTON, [illegible], and HENDERSON for examination, and requiring them to bring all the documents in their possession bearing upon the subject matter of investigation. To this it was objected that the official documents being obtained from the Executive Department, oral testimony might not be necessary. This resolution, together with four or five others looking to the examination of all matters covered by the resolution under which the Committee was appointed was tabled by a vote of eight against seven. A resolution of Mr. [illegible] instructing the Chairman of the Committee to procure from the State Department the census and registry of votes taken in Kansas, with an amendment by Mr. [illegible], "in accordance with law," was passed. The Committee then adjourned to Wednesday next [illegible].

Captain GARDNER has been appointed to the command of the steamship Colorado, now fitting out at Norfolk as the flagship of the Home Squadron.

Commodore JONES is lying dangerously ill near Washington.

An official statement shows that the effective force of the Navy embraces sixty-two vessels, of all kinds.

XXXVth CONGRESS----First Session

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

Mr. FOSTER introduced a resolution calling on the President for further information in reference to the case of FRED S. SHELTON and Avis Island. Adopted.

Mr. CHANDLER presented the resolutions of the Michigan Legislature in opposition to the admission of any more slave States into Union, and against the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. HOUSTON's resolution presented yesterday relating to the protectorate of Central America and Mexico was taken up.

Mr. WILSON thought it was an extraordinary proposition, and calculated to foster a spirit of filibusterism, and disgrace us in the eyes of the civilized world.

Mr. HOUSTON stated it was not a proposition to extend our dominions, but simply to benefit our neighbors. He was opposed to filibusterism, but thought the subject worthy of consideration, especially as other powers have designs on Central America.

Mr. MASON objected to the reference because the Central American States would justly regard such a reference as an indignity. Although weak, they were sovereign independent States, with whom we have treaties, and therefore should be regarded as political equals. He doubted the policy of establishing a protectorate anywhere.

Mr. HALE offered an amendment that: "*Whereas*, a state of colonial dependence is not calculated to illustrate the theory and practice of popular sovereignty and perfect freedom; therefore, the Committee on Foreign Relations are also instructed to inquire with regard to Canada and other British possessions on the American Continent."

Mr. TOOMBS advocated the resolution. He said that the time for action was not distant, and it had better be considered now.

Mr. MASON moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was agreed to.

The Army bill was then taken up.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, submitted a substitute—which Mr. WILSON accepted, instead of his own amendment—providing for four thousand volunteers, to serve only during the present troubles. Mr. JOHNSON said that he offered the amendment because he believed that it reflected the views of the Administration. The bill which was reported by the Military Committee did not represent the wishes of the Administration, which had not asked for a permanent increase to the Standing Army. He argued the importance of the reduction of Government expenses. Congress holds the purse-strings, and the dominant party are held responsible for the expenditures. He referred to the subject of polygamy in Utah, but said there was more practical polygamy in New-York City than at Salt Lake,—the difference being that it was tolerated in the latter place by religious belief, but exists in the former in violation of law and the moral sense of the community.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to strike out the fourth section of the original bill, which proposes to change the method of promotions.

Messrs. SEWARD and WILSON favored, and Messrs. [illegible] and IVERSON opposed the motion.

Without taking action, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The House has passed a resolution in the Maryland contested election case, declaring it inexpedient to grant the prayer of Mr. BROOKS for a Special Committee to take testimony in the case.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation Bill.

Mr. ATKINS made a speech favoring the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. LOVEJOY argued that the conflict is not between the North and the South, but between Freedom and Slavery, and between the principles of liberty and despotism. He said the President and the Jesuit Chief Justice are endeavoring to nationalize Slavery, and are calling the Democracy to the temple of this demon-worship, and the foul and impious averment that certain human beings are property. It was rank and foul treason against God and his anointed.

The Committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

The Indiana Contested Seats—The Administration and Mexican and Central American Affairs—Festivities, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1858.

Congress was not prolific of interest to-day. In the Senate, after further discussion, it was decided to give the Indiana Senators ninety days in which to take the ministerial testimony which they ask to have. In other words, they have been voted into their seats until after the Kansas question shall be disposed of,—for their votes can not be spared with safety when that crisis arrives. The end will probably show that this indulgence is but the prelude to the political ruin of Messrs. BRIGHT and FITCH. When the final question is taken upon their title to seats in the Senate, they are sure to be ousted, and be sent back to the Legislature of Indiana for re-indorsement. Their votes upon the Kansas question once secured, they will assuredly find no further support from the great body of Southern Senators; and no sane man can doubt that their votes in support of the Lecompton fraud, and in provocation of the direful consequences which must flow from that measure, will close their political career, at least so far as its future depends upon the suffrages of the Indiana Democracy.

In the course of debate in the House to-day, upon the Baltimore contested election case, Mr. HATCH, of the Buffalo District, pitched into the "Know Nothings" and handled them without gloves. His remarks created a good deal of excitement among the South Americans, some of whom will assuredly be after him with "sharp sticks" ere long. While the gentleman from Buffalo has afforded his numerous German constituents some welcome matter in this speech, it is sincerely to be regretted that he so illogically represents his District in another question of paramount importance. He has thunderbolts for the violence and fraud by which Know-Nothingism in Baltimore places a single Anti-Democrat in the House of Representatives,—but rushes in bad taste to aid in the consummation of a long series of outrage, and violence and fraud in Kansas, by which an entire State is sought to be subjected to the tyranny of a small minority, at the bidding of the Slave power of the South. There is an inconsistency in his position which sadly needs explanation.

It is well known that Mr. BUCHANAN's eyes have been directed towards Mexico frequently since his inauguration,—for one of the points in his foreign policy, as originally marked out by him, is a settlement of the long-standing claims of American citizens against the Mexican Government, the acquisition of another slice of territory, and the arrangement of a commercial treaty which shall open to the United States a very profitable trade with our sister Republic. It was hoped that COMONFORT would be able to sustain himself at the head of affairs,—and that through him, one or all of these objects would be obtained. His overthrow, therefore, is looked upon by the Administration as a misfortune. COMONFORT had the courage to make the State superior to the Church in matters of civil government, and if he had manifested a little more boldness and energy at the crisis to which he lately succumbed, it was probably in his power to have obtained from the United States such aid as would have established his Government firmly. To the pernicious, proscriptive, narrow-minded policy of the Church in Mexico is to be attributed much of her decay. With that policy controlling her destinies, and shutting up the enterprise of her people, as it were, within a shell, it was impossible that she should develop her own resources, or attract the sympathy, aid, and coöperation of sister nations. The Church bound her hand and foot, and then fed itself on the life-blood of national prosperity, while cutting it off from all adequate sources of replenishment. COMONFORT saw this, and applied the remedy, but unfortunately did not persist long enough and decisively enough to reap the full reward of his policy.

The late President of Mexico is now in New-Orleans,—and it is supposed that he will visit Washington soon, to give Mr. BUCHANAN a full statement of the condition of affairs in the country from which he fled, and, perhaps, to ascertain what external aid he can reply upon in an effort for his restoration to power. Mr. BUCHANAN sympathizes fully with COMONFORT, because he knows that he is well disposed towards the United States, and that we could treat with him advantageously, if he was firmly seated in the Presidential Chair. It is difficult to see, however, in what way the United States can now render him any substantial aid. Were he actual President of Mexico, we might possibly be induced to give him a few millions in return for a suitable treaty,—but how we are to help a deposed Dictator is quite another affair. It has been suggested that if SANTA ANNA should return to Mexico, and be placed at the head of the Government under the Protectorate of Spain, the United States would not assent. I do not see, however, that we could object in any effectual way, however distasteful to us such an arrangement might be. Possibly the people of the United States would sustain our Government in an appeal to arms for the purpose of applying the Monroe doctrine to the case,—but that is very doubtful. This entire subject is worthy of consideration,—for whenever the Kansas question is disposed of, it is not at all improbable that Mexican and Central American affairs will next engage public attention.

The near approach of Lent has crowed the balls, parties and receptions thick and fast upon each other during the last few days. Last evening was appropriated to no less than five of these social entertainments, each replete with festivity, fun and frolic. The grand ball, at the *National Hotel*, was the crowning event of the season, surpassing even the similar entertainment given a fortnight ago at the same establishment. The magnificent parlors and grand dining saloon of this favorite house were thronged by a company of nearly seven hundred persons—the *élite* of Washington society at this gay and brilliant season. If I did not stand in awe of sundry bright eyes and pouting lips, I might essay an enumeration of the fair ladies who honored the occasion with their smiles. But my battery of compliments is all too light to do justice to more than a tithe of those whose beauty, or more endearing charms of mind and heart would entitle them to "favorable mention." I would like to record the royal elegance with which the wife of an eloquent Kentucky statesman drew around her, as always, a circle of admirers, held by the magic of intellect, no less than of grace. I should say something of a Maryland mother, whose charming daughters look scarcely more youthful:—of the queenly wife of a New-England Senator and his noble-hearted, dark-eyed daughter; of the majestic wife of a retired Naval officer, who is seeking justice with a persistency worthy of success; of the vivacious and bewitching wife of one who presides over the distribution of Uncle Samuel's broad acres, and of a brilliant gem from your Fifth-avenue, whose flashing diamonds—bright and beautiful though they be—are less to be admired than the personal and intellectual charms which, for her country's sake, it is hoped, may soon grace a foreign Court, by the side of her accomplished lord. But if I should devote a column to all these, the list would scarcely be begun,—and so in despair I abandon the delightful task.

In dancing I am not *au fait*; but *I do* know that for several long (no—unaccountably *short*) hours, everybody was deliciously and joyously mixed up with everybody else in the graceful mysteries of *Les Lanciers, Polkas, Redowas* and *Quadrilles*, stepping, turning, marching and tripping to the strains of merry music, until the band sounded the welcome signal for supper. At this summons the company marched into an adjoining saloon, where the tables were spread with an elegant and bountiful repast, as creditable to the *cuisine* of the venerable National, as it was grateful and refreshing to the pleasure-wearied guests. Supper over, all returned to the dancing saloon, where the giddy whirl was resumed and kept up with spirit until nearly 4 o'clock. In the name of the ladies of the National, permit me to thank its liberal proprietors for an entertainment which will long be the theme of conversation with those who participated in its gayeties, as it well deserves to be.

Your correspondent has patiently submitted to several and sundry pokes in the ribs, during the last day or two, visited upon him by good-natured friends who manifested a good deal of anxiety to know how he came to describe and moralize upon an execution which never came off. Upon inquiring the point of the joke, I learned at last that the Alexandria *Sentinel* had accused the Washington correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES of having published a "fancy sketch" story about the execution of a negro woman at Alexandria, who has been condemned to death for the murder of her mistress, but whose day of execution has not yet arrived. The joke would be a remarkably good one, it must be confessed, if the premises were well taken; but it is scarcely necessary for me to inform your readers that I have never written or published a word on any such subject. If the story ever appeared in the TIMES, at all,—and I do not recollect to have ever seen it before,—it must have been credited to some other journal. Will the *Sentinel* man please to retract, on penalty of an action for the damage to my ribs and reputation consequent upon his scandal? S.

Effects of the Gale.

AN UNKNOWN SCHOONER SUNK—A MAN FOUND DEAD IN THE RIGGING—THE REST OF THE CREW SUPPOSED TO BE LOST.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Wednesday, Feb. 17.

A schooner was discovered this morning sunk about half a mile from the beach off Long Branch. One dead body was discovered in the rigging, and was taken off by Captain JOSEPH H. WEST with a wrecking boat. The rest of the crew are supposed to be lost. The name of the schooner is unknown. She has a new mainsail and two large Burton purchases ready rigged, and looks like a wrecking schooner. Her masts are about half out of water.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER CHARLES COLGATE—CREW SAVED.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The schooner *Charles Colgate*, from Baltimore for New-York, with a cargo of corn, went ashore at Squan Beach last night at 12 o'clock. She has five feet of water in her hold and is filling fast. All hands are saved.

THE BARK MUSKINGUM ASHORE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The bark *Muskingum*, of Warren, R. I., MARTIN, from Matanzas for Providence, with a cargo of molasses, when coming into West Bay on Monday night, went ashore near Beaver Tail Light, where she remains. She lies in a rocky place. Her cargo is fully insured in Cuba.

The Steamer Magnolia Blown Up—Fifteen or Twenty Persons Killed.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The steamer *Magnolia*, bound to Fayetteville, exploded at Whitehall to-day, killing from fifteen to twenty persons. A few of the bodies have been recovered.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

At 11 o'clock last night a fire broke out in No. 44 Union-street, which was nearly destroyed, together with Nos. 40 and 46, and also a small building in the rear, fronting on Friend-street.

A fire earlier in the evening destroyed No. 137 Hanover-street, corner of Union.

Among the occupants of the buildings burned, were WM. A. BARNES, hardware merchant; CHAMBERLAIN & Co., stoves; WILLIAMS & MORANDS, sheet-iron works; JOHN C. AMORY, and C. MCKELLAR.

The amount of the loss is from $15,000 to $20,000.

FIRE AT ST. CATHERINE'S, C. W.

ST. CATHERINE'S, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

BURROW's dry goods store, CARDNER's leather store, JACKSON's jewelry store and two saloons in Odd Fellows' Hall were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss heavy, and only partially insured.

FIRES AT SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

A fire here last night destroyed the Western Public School Building. Loss, $10,000; insured for $5,000.

Another fire destroyed a large stable valued at $700; no insurance.

Both fires are supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

FIRE AT ELMIRA.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Wednesday, Feb. 17.

A fire broke out in Water-street in this place at 2 o'clock this morning, and before it could be subdued twelve stores were destroyed.

Death of Capt. James G. Farrar.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

The body of Capt. JAMES G. FARRAR, of the bark *Cheshire*, of Damariscotta, has been found in the dock. He had been in the company of a friend the night preceding and it is supposed fell accidentally from the wharf. The flags of the shipping in the port were placed at half-mast, as a token of respect to the memory of the deceased.

B. F. Butler and the $87,000 Corruption Investigation.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

Hon. B. F. BUTLER, a Director of the Middlesex Mills Corporation, has gone to Washington on business connected with the $87,000 Corruption Investigation.

The Bay State Mills.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

At a meeting of the creditors of the Bay State Mills corporation to-day, representing claims of over $600,000, the following gentlemen were appointed receivers: WM. APPLETON, J. B. CROWNINSHIELD and ISRAEL WHITNEY.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

No. 67.—The People's Ferry Company of Boston *vs.* Jas. Beers and David Warner, etc. Argued for the appellees and submitted on printed argument for the appellants.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The mail from all points South, as late as due, is to hand, but brings no news of importance.

The Memphis at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The screw-steamship *Memphis*, of CROMWELL's Line, arrived here from New-York at 10 o'clock this morning.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A YOUNG MAN.—Yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock a young man named MARTIN HOYT, entered the grocery store of CLAUS DRONES, corner of William and Frankfort streets, and complained of being unwell. He was well known in the neighborhood, and after seating himself by the stove the clerk of the establishment asked him if it would not be better for him to go home and obtain some sleep instead of remaining where he was. He replied, "I have no home, but had a good sleep at the Globe Hotel last night." It soon became manifest that he was failing rapidly, and Mr. DRONES, becoming alarmed, sent for an officer of the Second Ward, when a carriage was procured and the unfortunate young man was immediately conveyed to the Bellevue Hospital. He died in a few minutes after his arrival, although everything was done to alleviate his sufferings. Consumption it is supposed was the cause of his decease. Young MARTIN was an American by birth, and about twenty-three years of age. He has relatives in this City who are as yet unacquainted with his death. The Coronor was notified and will hold an inquest to-day at the Hospital.

THE ELEVENTH WARD ELECTION HOMICIDE—THREE POLICEMEN HELD TO BAIL IN $3,000 EACH.—The examination before Justice CONNOLLY in the case of Officers OSCAR VAN TASSELL, WM. L. MILLER, and PETER DUFFY, charged with the homicide of PATRICK VAUGHN, at a disturbance on the morning of the last Charter election at the Eight Poll District of the Eleventh Ward, was concluded a few days since. The Justice yesterday rendered the following decision, holding the accused to bail in the sum of $3,000, each to answer at the Court of Sessions.

INTERESTING FROM ALBANY.

Legislation to Prevent the Abuse of Injunctions and Appeals for Delay—New City Railroad—Removal of the Capital—The Brooklyn Ferries—Police Court Clerks—The Nomination of Auditor Thrown Over, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

In the House, to-day, there was an extra amount of work marked out, but not much accomplished. The most important matter presented was the report of the Select Committee appointed by the last House to inquire into the causes of the delay which arises in our Courts, and to devise a remedy for the evil. The Committee, through its chairman, Hon. JAMES E. STEVENS, has presented an able report, which culminates in the presentation of two bills. The first is

AN ACT TO PREVENT THE ABUSE OF INJUNCTIONS.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. No injunction shall be granted to restrain either [illegible]

1. The execution of any act of the Legislature, or the performance of any duty imposed by such act; or
2. The exercise of any public office; or
3. Any act not affecting property.

SEC. 2. The provisional remedy of injunction can be granted only by the Supreme Court, or a Judge thereof.

SEC. 3. The presiding Justice of the Supreme Court, in each judicial district is alone authorized to grant the provisional remedy of injunction, without notice to the party enjoined.

SEC. 4. When an injunction is granted without notice to the party enjoined, it can only be granted upon an order to show cause, within a specified period, not longer than five days from the service of the injunction, and if the motion upon such order be not made and decided within two days from the time fixed for showing cause, the injunction shall thenceforth, after the expiration of such two days, be deemed discharged.

SEC. 5. When an injunction is granted without notice to the party enjoined, the undertaking executed thereupon must be filed with the Clerk, and a copy thereof served with the injunction, and if the party enjoined shall cause an undertaking to be executed on his part, and filed with the Clerk, in the same sum and with as many sureties as there were upon the undertaking of which a copy is thus served, to the effect that the party enjoined will pay all damages which the party obtaining the injunction shall suffer by the act enjoined, the injunction shall be deemed thenceforth discharged.

SEC. 6. A motion to discharge or modify an injunction and an appeal from an order granting or continuing an injunction shall have precedence over any other motion then ready to be made.

SEC. 7. Any person upon whom an injunction is served, may, without coöperation with any other person, move to vacate or modify it, so far as it affects himself.

The second remedy proposed by the Committee is embodied in the following

AN ACT TO PREVENT APPEALS FOR DELAY.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Whenever a case is reached upon the calendar of any Circuit, or of any General or Special Term of the Supreme Court, or the Superior Court, or Court of Common Pleas in the City of New-York, and is postponed by consent, or on the motion of either party, the Court shall require, as a condition of the postponement, that one of the parties shall pay to the clerk ten dollars for the use of the county.

SEC. 2. The Court of Appeals shall have power, upon affirming a judgment for a sum of money to impose upon the appellant in addition to the judgment, interest and costs, the payment of a certain sum, as damages for the delay, not exceeding twenty-five per cent. of such judgment.

SEC. 3. The Supreme Court, Superior Court of the City of New-York, and Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, may, by order made at a General Term, provide for the employment of a stenographer at the trial of issues of fact, to report the testimony and decisions of the Court, and, for the purpose of defraying the expense thereof, may require each party to such trial to pay a sum not exceeding $10. [redacted]

SEC. 4. The Court, in which any action shall be pending, shall have power, at any time after the same shall have been twice regularly reached on the Calendar for trial, and passed without leave of the Court, to make an order dismissing the action from the Court.

These are exceedingly important propositions, and such as should, and, doubtless, will, attract the attention of the Bench and the Bar.

I am sorry the Committee did not deem it within their power to investigate the extraordinary proceedings of the Justices of the Supreme Courts of the First and Second Judicial Districts in volunteering to give decisions and opinions in advance of the presentation of a case. But I am glad to know that the gentlemen of the Bench who assumed to make laws for an emergency are, nevertheless likely to receive attention from the legitimate law-making power of the State.

ANOTHER CITY RAILROAD.

Mr. WEBB this morning gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to authorize the construction of a Railroad through certain streets and avenues in the City of New-York, parallel and adjacent to Broadway. This is, I presume, the project of which legal notice was given in the advertising columns of the New-York papers last Fall. It contemplates, I believe, a route that will put a stop to any further agitation of the scheme for running a road through Broadway, as it follows Church and Mercer streets.

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL.

Mr. HANFORD in the House, gives notice of a bill to remove the capital to New-York City, and Mr. CASE gives notice of a bill to take it west as far as Syracuse. In the Senate Mr. SCHELL gives notice of a purpose to locate the machinery of the State government at New-York. Between these rival propositions it may look as though one stone of the capitol was not to be left standing on another, but there is not, I guess, any immediate likehood that we shall leave Albany.

MORE COMPULSION AND LESS TEMPERANCE.

Notices have been given of two or three bills to amend the license law, and of two or three more looking to the reënactment of prohibition. All of these bills are, I believe, drawn upon the theory that temperance is to be enforced through the power of legal enactments, instead of won by the force of moral suasion.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE BROOKLYN FERRY COMPANIES

Are to be investigated by the House Committee on Commerce and Navigation. They were this morning authorized to send for persons and papers. I understand the Committee has arranged to hold meetings at the Executive Chamber on the afternoons of the 23d to hear the Union Ferry Company; on the 24th to hear the Astoria; on the 25th to hear the Houston-street Company; on the 26th to hear the Peck-slip Company.

These monopolies are likely to have active business before the session closes. Last year there was something like a hundred thousand citizens petitioned to have them looked after, but their prayers were not granted, owing to the efforts of a friend they then had at Court in the representative in the Senate from Kings, Hon. CYRUS P. SMITH.

THE APPOINTMENT OF CLERKS IN POLICE COURTS.

Mr. DOHERTY, in the Senate, gave notice of a bill to regulate the appointment of clerks in the Police Courts. The first section gives to the Police Justices of New-York the right to appoint clerks of their Courts; they hold their offices during the term of the Justice who makes the appointment; they may be removed for cause, by the Board of Supervisors; the salaries of the clerks to be such sum as the Board of Supervisors may deem proper.

The remaining sections relate to the taking of recognizances, and such details, and were probably put in to cover up the cat in the first section, which takes the appointment of the clerks from the Police Commissioners and gives it to the Police Justices.

ASSESSED VALUE OF RAILROAD PROPERTY.

The Watertown and Rome Railroad Company makes the following report of the value of its property as assessed under the laws of 1856 and 1857:

	1856.	1857.
Jefferson County	$327,375	$295,070
Oswego County	105,646	104,937
Oneida County	196,000	162,551
Totals	$628,921	$562,558

Difference in favor of the Company under the present law, $66,363.

This is a better showing for the people than that made by the Third-avenue Railroad Company. A gentleman connecting with the Watertown and Rome Company originated the assessment law of last Winter, but it does not appear to have conferred that benefit which was anticipated upon his Company. This is not the first time an inventor has originated for the benefit of others—or that one has beat the bush, while another has caught the birds.

AMENDMENT TO THE GENERAL RAILROAD BILL.

The General Railroad law, passed in accordance with the requirements of the new Constitution, appears to be as defective as the Code. It wants patching in every direction. The last flaw discovered, is to be mended by a section requiring that all mortgages given by a Railroad Company shall be recorded in those offices wherein deeds of real estate are required to be recorded, in the several counties through which the road runs, and shall have the same effect as a like record of mortgage would have upon real estate.

THE EXECUTIVE SESSION

Of to-day was protracted through two hours. Governor KING sent up for confirmation as Auditor, in place of Mr. BENTON, the name of General E. W. LEAVENWORTH, of Syracuse.

There was a protracted discussion on the reference of this nomination, and the amount of maneuvering usual where parties are so evenly balanced as they are in the Senate. After a general skirmish all round, the nomination was finally referred to the Canal Committee, consisting of Messrs. [illegible], LOVELAND and MATHER. To these were added Messrs. NOXON and WHEELER. Messrs. LOVELAND and NOXON are Republicans; Mr. MATHER is a Democrat; Mr. WHEELER is an American, and Mr. [illegible] an—Independent. The Committee were instructed to report on the [illegible] day of next July.

Those who voted for this reference and instruction were 12 Democrats, the two Americans and Mr. [illegible], Independent. The 14 Republicans present voted for a more immediate action. Mr. SMITH, Democrat, and Mr. LOVELAND, Republican, paired off.

If the Senate adheres to this action, the nomination is tied up for the remainder of this session, as the Governor cannot withdraw his nominee after such a reference and instruction to a Committee, without permission from the Senate. "Anybody can lead a horse to the water," &c. This is the fourth nag his Excellency has taken to the Senate fountain. Who is the next customer? LEO.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The Executive session of the Senate to-day extended till nearly 3 o'clock. It is understood that a nomination in place of Mr. BENTON for Auditor was sent in by the Governor. The Senate was quite full, Messrs. SNOW and WILLIAMS, although sick, attending during the session. The motion being made, as usual, to refer the nomination to a Committee of the Senators from the Judicial District to which the nominee belongs, an amendment was proposed, fixing the time for the reception of their report on the 5th of July. A hard struggle took place, but eventually *the amendment was carried*, thus throwing out the nomination for this session.

Mr. SNOW is understood to have voted with the Americans and Democrats in favor of the amendment.

A motion was then made to reconsider, and was defeated, thus preventing any subsequent action.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. SLOAN, against abolishing the City Court of Brooklyn.

Also, to release the Central Park Commissioners from the payment of interest on the Arsenal purchase money.

By Mr. SLOAN, to shorten the term of office of certain Brooklyn City officials.

REPORTS.

By Mr. SPINOLA, favorably, relative to the fisheries of New-Utrecht and Gravesend.

By Mr. HALSTED, relative to the better protection of the remains of the dead.

NOTICES.

By Mr. SCHELL, to remove the State Capital to New-York City.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SCHELL, relative to the appointment of Clerks of the Police Courts of New-York.

By Mr. ELY, to amend the law relative to principals and factors or agents.

The Senate passed the bill relative to the Wallabout Burial Ground law, and then went into executive session.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Duryea, McKeown, Dyckman, M. Miller and Adams, a Committee to present the gold medal to Commander HARTSTENE.

Amongst the petitions presented was one to compel the payment of laborers' wages in coin or State bills.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To create a new Ward in Brooklyn.

Requiring returns of unclaimed deposits in the Savings Banks.

To incorporate the Great South Bay Steam Ferry Company.

By Mr. WEBB, to repeal the Metropolitan Police Bill—(accompanied by a written report.)

Mr. McNETT reported favorably a bill to allow the Harlem Railroad Company to run engines to Thirty-second-street. The bill was referred back on motion of Mr. BLISS.

The Committee on Commerce and Navigation received power to send for persons and papers relative to the New-York Ferries.

Mr. LAWRENCE reported against legalizing the acts of the New-York Supervisors in payment of the bills for refreshments for the Board of Canvassers.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. HANFORD, to remove the State Capital to New-York.

By Mr. WEBB, for the construction of parallel railroads on Broadway and parallel streets.

By Mr. LYNCH, to repeal the Act to Promote Medical Science.

By Mr. ENOS, to amend the New-York Firemen's Charter.

By Mr. T. JONES, Jr., to incorporate the Inventors' Aid Association of New-York; also, to regulate steamboats, piers and slips.

By Mr. LAWRENCE, to suppress intemperance and legalize the sale of intoxicating liquors.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND, to create the office of Registrar of Deeds in Westchester County.

By Mr. McKEOWN, to provide for the payment of the traveling expenses of the Regent of the University.

By Mr. BLISS, to abolish the office of Regent.

By Mr. DELANEY, to abolish the Office of Complaint Clerk in New-York.

By Mr. BACHELLER, to appropriate 5,000 acres of State unimproved land for the purpose of [illegible] the American [illegible].

By Mr. CASE, to remove the State Capital to Syracuse.

By Mr. T. JONES, Jr., to establish a Railroad Clearing-house in New-York.

Mr. LAW gave notice of a resolution to grant the use of the Assembly Chamber to Hon. F. P. STANTON, on Friday evening next. He took occasion to repudiate the idea that he had any intention to test any man's political sentiments, and that he asked it merely as an act of courtesy.

Mr. DAYTON declared that he had signed the letter as an act of courtesy, and because he was willing that the advocates of Mr. [illegible]'s policy should be heard, for he had full confidence in its weakness.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SMITH, for the better regulation of the New-York Fire Department.

By Mr. [illegible], for the repeal of the acts to regulate stage routes.

Frightful Accident in Dauphin County, Pa.—Four Persons Killed and one Injured.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph of Friday Evening.

We regret to announce one of the most painful accidents that has ever occurred in Dauphin County. It appears that the large furnace, called "Union Deposit Furnace," situated in South Hanover township, some two miles from Hummelstown, was in full blast and working satisfactorily until within a few days past, when something interfered with its operations.

In order to ascertain what was wrong, the workmen engaged in the work of cleaning the lower portion of the Furnace out; but whilst they were so engaged, the hot metal came rushing out in torrents, so unexpectedly that five persons were *literally showered* over with the liquid fire, immediately setting their clothing on fire and burning them in a dreadful and shocking manner. Some of the unfortunate men jumped into the canal, and others into the water tub; but this proved all unavailing—they were so dreadfully burned that no human help could save them.

JOHN BALER, DAVID LANDES, W. MURRAY and a man called DUTCH JOHN, have since died from their wounds, and were buried yesterday, whilst MOSES WOLF, another of the injured, can hardly survive his injuries.

It appears that the furnace must have been choked up at the top, and whilst the men were engaged opening it below, the hot metal fell from the top of the stack into the hearth, raining down upon the workmen so suddenly that it was impossible to save them. The burning fluid also came very near setting the whole works on fire. The deceased leave large families to mourn their sudden and early loss.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

THE IMPENDING ASSAULT ON CANTON.

PREPARATIONS COMPLETE.

Entente Cordiale Between England and France.

Neutrality of the American Representative.

EXPOSITION OF HIS PLANS AND POLICY.

GOVERNOR YEH DECLINES AN INTERVIEW.

From Our Own Correspondent.

[illegible]

It seems probable that public curiosity, which has for a long time been impatiently expecting the commencement of hostilities against Canton, is soon to be gratified. The next mail will doubtless carry the news of the attack, and probably of the capture of that great city. This point being settled, public attention is already engaged in deciding what shall be done by the Diplomatists. I do not know whether any [illegible] to the prospects of these gentlemen, [illegible] way to the United States [illegible] statement of [illegible] they are so fast and not [illegible] more acceptable.

Lord ELGIN, on behalf of Great Britain, and Baron GROS, on behalf of France, have been for some months in China. As these two nations are to coöperate actively in hostilities against the Chinese, there must be, of course, a more complete and intimate understanding between their Plenipotentiaries than between any others. Two or three days ago the French declared a blockade of the Canton River, but, as this was declared some months ago by the British, the act can hardly be regarded as important. It is understood that Baron GROS thought it desirable to put himself in this attitude of hostility, and to display in this manner the French sympathy and alliance with England, before communicating with Governor YEH, preparatory to the attack upon Canton.

The arrival of Hon. WM. B. REED, the American Minister, more than a month ago, has been already announced. Count POUTIATINE, the Russian Ambassador, was the last to arrive. He is here in the war-steamer *America*, unsupported by any other naval force.

Between all the Plenipotentiaries there are the most friendly and agreeable private relations. But, except in the case of the English and French, there has been no concerted action. Rumors of a Conference at Macao, "held by request of the American Minister, upon neutral territory," at which measures of greater or less importance were determined upon, are incorrect. Mr. REED, it is true, ran over to Macao in the Powhatan, on business, but not by appointment with the other diplomatists, and, although, before he left Macao, the other gentlemen had arrived there, there was no official conference, and there were no concerted measures whatever determined upon. The Minister of each nation doubtless keeps a bright look-out upon the movements of all the others—a natural result of which mutual vigilance is, that they are no farther separated than they can help—and it is not impossible that the presence of Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS in Macao may have been partly owing to the fact that Mr. REED and Count POUTIATINE were there previously. This, however, is conjecture; but that there was no "conference" is fact.

From the fact that Dr. PARKER, our late Commissioner to China, was supposed to be favorable to our coöperation with Great Britain,—and from the fact that the insult to our flag, a year ago, rendered necessary the action of the "Barrier forts,"—the hopes of many Englishmen and of not a few Americans in China were that Mr. REED would act in entire harmony with the English, and that our forces here would unite with theirs before Canton. His steady avoidance of measures of this kind has provoked considerable disappointment among the people of Hong Kong,—a feeling which is expressed in the repeated and somewhat wrathful articles of one or two [illegible] with which the Colony is blessed. It is understood that, at his first interview with Mr. REED, Lord ELGIN was strongly disposed to insist on American coöperation, but that he was met by a constant refusal. A correspondence of a perfectly courteous, but of a very decided character, on both sides, is known to have passed between these gentlemen,—but it has not yet transpired.

One of Mr. REED's first acts, after arriving in China, was to write to YEH, the Governor of Canton, announcing his arrival, requesting an interview, and suggesting that the time had come when a renewal and revision of our treaty with China had become necessary. After waiting for some time for a reply, he wrote again in a [illegible] decidedly more peremptory. Before this second letter could have reached Governor YEH, there came a reply to the first. The letter was courteous enough, but not altogether satisfactory. YEH declines to meet our Commissioner, on the ground that he has no place for the meeting, as the British, in their last year's bombardment of Canton, destroyed the public buildings,—which is a sufficiently valid excuse certainly,—for the readers of the TIMES will not have forgotten the somewhat unceremonious visit which Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR made to the Governor's palace some thirteen months ago,—nor the storm of shot and shell which his guns poured into the city for a week or so following. But the Governor objects also to the revision of the treaty,—on what grounds I have not been able to ascertain. Mr. REED has replied, but his letter was sent only a short time ago; and it is probable that before the Governor has time to reply, even if he be willing, [illegible] captured, the circumstances in which [illegible] himself will hardly be favorable to correspondence.

It is hoped that after the capture of Canton, (for that Canton will be captured, with greater or less loss, is regarded by everybody except the Chinese as a matter of course,)—it is hoped that the Governor may be disposed to treat and may be empowered to grant all the privileges which the representatives of the foreign powers may require. If, however, this should not be the case, Lord ELGIN will probably go northward towards Pekin, supported by as much of the naval force as can be spared from Canton. In the event of the failure of negotiation here, it is the intention also of our minister to go North, in the Summer,—to Pekin or as near to that city as possible. If the English should go in a hostile attitude,—as it seems probable they will,—the American expedition will certainly be entirely disconnected from theirs,—as the policy *of our Government* towards China is to negotiate peacefully.

There is, I believe, among the American residents in China, a pretty general feeling of satisfaction that the Cantonese (whose conduct towards foreigners has always been so illiberal and contemptuous) are about to receive a practical illustration of the power of foreign nations and of their disposition to enforce respect and punish insult, and a pretty general conviction that the lesson which they will learn will have a salutary influence upon their future conduct. But however strongly this feeling may exist, I am convinced that it cannot influence our Minister to anything like hostility towards the Chinese, or to anything like coöperation with their enemies.

With the exception of the disappointment which

[illegible] course in China, he is regarded with [illegible] not only by his own countrymen, but by foreigners of [illegible] the harbor was in a constant [illegible] with voluntary [illegible] and apart from these and similar public demonstrations, which were unanimously [illegible], the more private courtesies and kindnesses which he has received must be [illegible] of more than merely formal respect to a representative of Government.

G. B. B.

From Another Correspondent.

[Extract from Sir James Bowring's Hong Kong, China, Monday, Dec. 14, 1857.]

Nothing new or definite from the river up to this date. The Hong Kong press and people are [illegible] as much as possible, of Admiral [illegible] and intentions, he having issued [illegible] shall be allowed to remain on [illegible] Majesty's vessels. An exception is, [illegible] made in favor of the London Times correspondent [illegible] and the artist of the *Illustrated News*, [illegible], I believe, are allowed quarters on [illegible] Admiral's flag ship. A circumlocution is also [illegible] between the squadron [illegible] the object of which is to prevent [illegible] of the British and French forces from reaching the City [illegible] the exclusion of the Hong Kong press—which not being allowed to participate in a prior [illegible] Admiral's danger, has caused a [illegible] growing among the *attachés* thereof. That [illegible] *Times* and *Illustrated News* should [illegible] to control the petty market in an [illegible] which the business "ones of Hongkong" will [illegible] will subsist for it will subsist to it, will have [illegible] the pleasure of growing at such exclusiveness [illegible] I can only add, at this date, to reiterate the [illegible] of the editor of the *Friend of China*—who [illegible] best informed on war matters as any one in [illegible]—that active operations will commence [illegible]. I am permitted to see an occasional [illegible] that the British squadron and army are [illegible] kept informed in part of operations in the [illegible] vicinity of Canton. The real cause of the delay of the attack on Canton is known only to Lord Elgin, Admiral Seymour, and Governor Bowring. It is not believed here, that there is [illegible] negotiation going on between the belligerents, and on part of the British there is [illegible] no wish in favor of anything [illegible] the kind. The cry here is like [illegible] the Irishman's at Donnybrook Fair: "It's half past nine o'clock at Donnybrook Fair, and a divil and ould of a fight yet! will some man place a tramp [illegible] the end of me tail?" On the other hand [illegible] is no abatement of the war feeling on the part of the Chinese. As an evidence of this we have [illegible] placards—apparently official—have been posted up on the walls at Amoy, threatening destruction to foreigners in case Canton is destroyed. The threat of a rising of the Chinese at the Free Ports in the event of the capture and destruction of their favorite city, has caused the greatest [illegible] among foreigners here, and such a rising, [illegible] as many to say, is not at all improbable. Should [illegible] take place, American life and property would be sacrificed most fearfully, for the [illegible] United States East India squadron is, and has been lying here for the past few weeks, just [illegible] when it is least needed. The smallness of our squadron, consisting of two frigates and one sloop of-war, and its unfitness for operation in the Chinese seas on account of the great draft of water of two of our vessels, there being but one of the five Free Ports that our frigates can enter without difficulty, would, in case of any such contingency, limit very much our defensive operations. When will our Government learn to supply this station with steamers of light draft? The United States squadron has been decreased by the departure for home of the United States steamer *Levant*, which vessel left this port on the 7th of this month.

The British army has met with a loss in the death on the 1st of this month of Lieutenant-Colonel Lyeard, commanding Royal Engineers in China. I regret to have to record the death, on the 19th, of James A. Gates, gunner in the United States Navy, and attached at the time of his death to the United States ship *Portsmouth*. Mr. Gates's loss will be severely felt on his ship, as he was a most efficient officer and an estimable man. His residence was Washington, D. C. He leaves a wife to mourn his loss. His merits as an officer and a man were testified to this day by a large attendance of the officers and men of the United States Squadron at his funeral, who also did not fail during the weary days of his illness and the [illegible] of his dying hour to show unto him every kindness, and to smooth his pathway to the grave. Poor Gates! after life's fitful fever, and a short sojourn in this weary, weary land, you sleep well. Peace to your memory, and peace be with those who were near and dear to you.

Dec. 15.—The mail having been delayed one day, to allow Admiral Seymour to finish his dispatches, I have another day's grace, and am enabled to give you additional and important news.

From a high editorial source—a gentleman to whom I am indebted for many favors—I learn that the restriction put upon the press here—in affording facilities for acquiring information as to the Admiral's operations—does not extend to all of the Hong Kong editorial corps, and only will be put in force against a select few, who have thought proper to abuse the Admiral's kindness. I have, indeed, been shown a letter from a very high official source in which the assurance is given that every favor possible will be accorded a portion of the Hong Kong press.

The following communication, directed to Lord Elgin, and dated Macao Roads, Dec. 10, 1857, has come to hand:

Monsieur le Ministre: I have the honor to forward to your Excellency a copy of the notification of the blockade of the Canton River by the naval forces of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, which was placed under my orders, which blockade I declared commenced from the 12th of the current month. I have the honor to be, Monsieur le Ministre, your Excellency's very humble, and obedient servant, (Signed.) C. RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY.

To His Excellency, the Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, etc.

The following is the French Admiral's proclamation:

NAVAL DIVISION OF INDO CHINA, CABINET OF THE ADMIRAL. MACAO ROADS, Dec. 10, 1857.

The undersigned, Rear-Admiral Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces of His Majesty the Emperor of the French in the China and Indian Seas: [illegible] to an understanding with the High Commissioner of His Imperial Majesty on the pending difficulties between the Government of France and that of China on the means of terminating them [illegible] the commissioners of the Governments of France and Russia, to proceed by common action for the reparations which are due to them, and in virtue of the powers appertaining to me as Commander-in-Chief:

DECLARE:

From the twelfth of the current month, the river and port of Canton and their outlets will be held in a state of effective blockade by the Naval Forces placed under my command, acting in concert with the Naval Forces of Her Britannic Majesty. Any vessel attempting to violate the blockade will be proceeded against according to international law and the treaties in force with neutral powers.

(Signed.) C. RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY.

The French fleet are now at the Bogue, the English mainly near Canton. Rumors are current here that negotiations are going on between Lord Elgin and the Chinese authorities at Canton. I have the highest authority for saying, "That there will be no negotiating until after the capture of Canton."

For the following piece of important commercial intelligence, I am indebted to the editor of the *Friend of China*, who has given it to me prior to publication: "The news of the extraordinary state of the money market in America, and the high rate of discount at the Bank of England, has not [illegible] China [illegible] this, for [illegible] against [illegible] Hong Kong, [illegible] counts [illegible] tea and silk, and timidness in the currency in England, however, and the continued firmness of the Chinamen for high prices for their produce, the consequence will be small shipments, if, indeed, for a time, exports will not altogether cease—few bills, and then a considerable fall in exchange."

The first vessel of a line of steamers, the Rajah, between Manila and Hong Kong, arrived here yesterday, bringing dates of Dec. 11 from the former place. The contract for running these steamers has been awarded to the Peninsular and Oriental Company. By a letter from Manila I learn that the Company are to receive $10,000 per month for carrying the mail between Manila and Gibraltar, the Spanish Government to have the privilege of sending, by each steamer, which make monthly trips, three or less passengers from Manila to Gibraltar. Another decree had been published, inviting any parties who wish to make offers for mail service by screw steamers, between Manila and the Provinces, to have five steamers—four running and one extra—to receive from Government $42,000 the first two years; this sum to be decreased should the project pay at the end of that time. The vessels are to carry one twelve-pounder, and musketry, to be able to act in case of war or on pirates. They are to be exempt from all port dues.

Exchange at Manila 15 to 18 per cent premium for silver. Freights to the United States $12 per 40 cubic feet.

The writer of the above letter complains of the gross incorrectness of a set of illustrated articles, which have appeared in the *London Illustrated News*, illustrating life at Manila. He speaks of the illustrations as being mere caricatures, and the descriptions thereof as being false. If the illustrations put forth in that sheet representing things here in China are a criterion to judge from, I should say that the assertion of the Manila writer is correct. A New-York darkey, with a white-wash brush could delineate China and the Chinese better than "Our Artist."

Opinions which have heretofore been expressed, regarding Mr. Reed's acting in consonance with the English and French, I believe have no foundation in fact, and probably originated in the strong desire the above-named parties have for to entangle Americans in this quarrel. Mr. Reed has expressed himself openly "*that he sees no cause for further proceedings against the Chinese, on our part.*" This is what might be expected from a man of his sense and abilities.

DANI.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

COMMISSIONER REED AND GOVERNOR YEH.

Hong Kong (Dec. 14) Correspondence of the London Times.

It will be remembered that the last mail went out leaving Hong Kong denuded of all its diplomatic grandness. There was solemn conference at Macao and it was soon whispered that Count Putiatine was admitted to the councils of Lord Elgin and Baron Gros. A rumor soon spread that Mr. Reed had taken an independent line, and had met with a rebuff. He had, so went the story, sent a proposal to Yeh to treat with him inside the city, but Yeh replied that he should be happy to see him outside the city, but could not think of admitting any barbarian within the walls of Canton. Mr. Reed then proceeded to Macao, but even rumor did not venture to affirm what he proposed to himself by this journey, or whether the rather contemptuous refusal he had just received had in any way modified his opinion as to entangling alliances. The Chinese have another version of this affair. They profess to have seen a copy of the answer, and laugh when they speak of it. I have not been able to induce any of them to procure me a transcript, and cannot make much of their description of it. If it should reach you by way of America, I think you will find that the Imperial Commissioner has replied to his Excellency Mr. Reed by what is vulgarly called "a sell," a sort of Chinese version of "Don't you wish you may get it?" Certain it is that Mr. Reed is very irate with his celestial friends, and has rather abandoned his idea of being master of the position. Yeh seems resolved to show the world that he is determined to carry out the policy openly acknowledged in that notorious Chinese State paper, and to consider the terms of the last treaty binding only so long as he had not force enough to break them. He seems to be confident also that the present is a proper season for perseverance in this policy. He has doubtless heard of the might and wonderful contrivances of the *Minnesota*. Nothing that can be said in praise of her discipline and arrangements, her exquisitely finished machinery for economizing labor and time in the working of her guns, her Sharpe's rifles, her officers' cabins, and her state reception rooms, can be too great praise, but Yeh has heard all about these. We have just seized copies of a correspondence which has been passing between a Chinese writer resident on this island and Howqua. It contains a minute chronicle of every event and descriptions of men and things, including a by no means flattering account of the personal appearance of Lord Elgin. Possibly it also included a statement of the draught of water of the *Minnesota*. I recollect that once on circuit, when a zealous and hot-tempered junior replied with a scarcely decent violence to an interruption of the Judge, and drew down upon himself a rebuke, a sarcastic old stager who sat by said, "Pitch into him again, give it him well, he can't come down to you." Yeh knows that the *Minnesota* cannot come up to him. Moreover, he has filled his city with soldiers from the North. We have just kindly rescued and released 300 of these from the wrecked *Waverley*. The Chinese report that the walls are now bristling with cannon, that the streets are all undermined, and that Yeh is determined to blow the whole place into the air rather than give it up. We shall see shortly what truth there is in these tales. They by no means lessen the eagerness of our fellows to get into the city, but they may perhaps induce the Admiral and General to explode these mines by a few shells before they set our British bulldogs at the walls.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

Meanwhile the valleys and precipices of this mountain island ring and echo with preparations. The quiet citizen cannot take his afternoon walk without his rumination upon the prices of gray shirtings or his sigh over the depreciation of "Malwa" being interrupted by a sharp volley of musketry, or the ringing of a Minnié bullet, or the whistling of a shell. The Chinese are certainly not a nervous race. On the parade-ground to the east of this wall-less and citadel-less city of Victoria some 500 men of the 50th may be daily seen at their exercise. A cloud of Chinese children take advantage of the severity of discipline to hang upon their skirts, stooping down and picking up the cartridge-papers from between the feet of the immovable redcoats, who dare not even raise a foot to tread upon the fingers that tickle their ankles. We are too poor in men to be able to spare any to keep the ground. Up in the ravine behind Government house a detachment is firing at a target at a range of 1,000 yards. That target has its attendant company of more adult Fuk-hees. They can scarcely be kept at a safe distance, and when the bugle sounds to cease firing they rush in and dig out the wasted lead. Further off on the side of the mountain, with little flag-staffs fixed on rocks at various ranges, a field battery is practising with shot and shell. Straight in the line of fire the Chinese washermen are spreading their clothes to dry upon the brushwood, quite unconcerned at the discharges, satisfied to confide in the skill of the artillerymen, and having a full practical knowledge of the flight of shot. At the short ranges the shells must pass a few feet over their heads. It cannot be that men who behave thus can be of a race of cowards.

We have also had a sham fight on a grand scale. The race-course and the surrounding hills, and the road leading thence to the city, were contested with steadfast valor; but, alas! in this month of December the thermometer still stands at 84° in the shade, and the men look white and worn before the work was done.

COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILE OPERATIONS.

We are now able to calculate the force upon which we must depend to take and hold this city with its million of inhabitants.

The first act in the way of a move was the issuing of the following General Order to the fleet. The period being now at hand for commencing active operations against the city of Canton, the Commander-in-Chief has to call the serious attention of the captains, officers, seamen, and marines of the squadron, to the necessity of strictly protecting the lives and property of the peaceable and unarmed inhabitants, not only during the period of hostilities, but likewise on that [illegible] the Chinese people, whom we [illegible] hostilities [illegible] from the tyranny [illegible] the military [illegible] against those [illegible] none hostile [illegible] will be [illegible].

The Rear-Admiral has also to impress upon the officers and men who may so soon be actively employed his determination to discountenance and prevent all looting or plundering, both as demoralizing and as subversive of the discipline that is so essentially necessary to success. He trusts that the officers by precept and especially by their example, will carry out his views and instructions.

The Commander-in-Chief takes this opportunity of expressing his warmest thanks to the Commodore, Captains, commanding officers, seamen, and Royal Marines of the squadron for the patient endurance they have evinced during the last twelve months in the monotonous and frequently harassing duty of keeping upon the navigation of the river, and he further assures them that, whatever may be the nature of expected operations, he shall enter upon them with the strongest confidence in their ready and gallant cooperation for the maintenance of the honor of the British flag, and the success of our arms.

M. SEYMOUR,
Rear-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief.

The next act was a declaration from the French Admiral, declaring, on the part of France, a blockade of the Canton river.

On the 11th it became known that the Chinese writer, Ochung, who had been taken into custody for maintaining a correspondence with Howqua, had been sent into the city with letters from the English and French Plenipotentiaries announcing their arrival, and giving note of their credentials.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ULTIMATUM.

On the 12th Mr. Wade, the chief of Lord Elgin's interpreting staff, proceeded to the city under a flag of truce and delivered the demands of the English and French Plenipotentiaries upon the Imperial Commissioner holding the city of Canton.

A proclamation in the Chinese language was at the same time circulated in the suburbs of the city. It stated that certain demands had been made upon the Imperial Commissioner, and that ten days had been given him within which to accede to them; that in the meanwhile (on the following Monday) the allied forces would occupy the island of Honan, opposite to the city, doing no damage unless resistance should be made; that at the expiration of the ten days allowed to the Commissioner an attack would be made upon the city, unless the terms demanded were yielded, and warning all non-belligerents to take such measures for the removal of their families and property as they might think expedient.

We must hope, in the interest of humanity, that when the allotted interval has expired Yeh will yield. He must know that he has at his gates the representatives of the four great nations of the earth, and that, however they may differ upon the *modus operandi*, they are all equally determined to tolerate no longer this foolish Chinese pageant. Mr. Reed does not, I apprehend, propose to himself to go home without making a treaty, any more than does Count Putiatin, or Baron Le Gros, or the Earl of Elgin. However much we may deplore the undignified policy which the American statesmen at home have chosen to adopt, and however much we may feel satisfied to find that they are baulked of the advantages they proposed to themselves of monopolizing the trade while we were fighting the common battle, still our interests are identical, and eventually we must work together. The high Mandarins of China cannot but know the power of the nations arrayed against them. But, if they do not, if they are ignorant of what every Chinaman at Singapore knows full well, and of what each small tradesman at Hong Kong could tell them, what a practical satire this ignorance is upon that system of competitive examinations and the rule of literary men, which, as it is worked in China, has been so little understood and so senselessly extolled! It is useless, however, to speculate upon what Yeh will do, for the next mail will bring you tidings of what he has done, and what we have done.

STRENGTH OF THE ATTACKING FORCE.

The attacking force, exclusive of the ships, a list whereof I gave you by the last mail, will be as follows:

Troops from the garrison of Hong Kong, including the 59th Regiment, the Artillery, the Engineers, and a portion of the Madras troops	800
Marines	2,500
Naval Brigade	1,500
French troops and sailors	900
Total	5,700
Coolies—	
Chinese	671
Attached to Medical Staff	85
Commissariat	48
Malays	163
Total	6,067

CANTON RIVER, Dec. 15, 1858.

As I had reason to suppose that the occupation of Honan would take place on Tuesday, and that the mail would be detained to allow the news of this fact to reach England, I came up the river on Sunday and found the English Admiral's flag still flying at the anchorage between the Bogue Forts and Tiger Island.

The French fleet had just moved up. The two navies had been indulging in mutual civilities on the occasion of the French declaration of blockade. The English Admiral hoisted the French flag at the main, and issued a congratulatory general order. The French returned the compliment, and issued an order very fervent in its terms. Moreover, the French entertained the British fleet with theatricals, and supper after the play, and they have left Jack in high good humor with his lively allies.

This morning, at 9½ o'clock, the Admiral, accompanied by the General, left the *Calcutta* for the *Coromandel*. They go up together to the French Admiral, and will direct the debarcation of a marine force of about 1,000 men on Honan Island.

OCCUPATION OF HONAN.

Dec. 16.—This morning the occupation of Honan took place. The sight from Macao Fort was interesting only for a few minutes. One battalion of our Marines and 150 French sailors disembarked, under the guns of the shipping, upon the back of the island, and out of sight of Canton. As they advanced into the island we watched the lines of red and blue, not quite expecting, but feeling the possibility that some puff of smoke might give signal for a fight. The Chinese, however, had wisely seen that this plain and open island was not defensible. If there had ever been any soldiers there, which is very improbable, they had been withdrawn when we issued our proclamation to the inhabitants that we intended to take peaceable possession. Some tents were now pitched, the outposts formed, the French and English positions demarcated, and our material guarantee was seized.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Another affair has happened, which terminated in a very different manner. Intelligence travels slowly from ship to ship in our widely-separated force, but I believe the circumstances are these: On the afternoon of Monday Lieutenant Pym, of Arctic celebrity, who now commands the *Banterer*, landed for exercise in the neighborhood of a Mandarin village some way down the river. He was accompanied by Mr. Wurgman, the artist who is here sketching for the *Illustrated News*. Allured by the friendly appearance of the inhabitants, they entered the village, and they appear also to have entered the house of the Mandarin there. Whether Lieutenant Pym was acting prudently or properly in doing this I am not able to state; my information is too indistinct to allow me to offer even a suggestion upon this point. All that is certain is that as the party returned to the boat the population of the village suddenly encompassed them and poured in a volley from gingals and other firearms. Five men were killed. Lieutenant Pym was shot through both legs. The interpreter then jumped overboard, and was followed by several of the men, who retreated across the paddy fields. They were followed by the Chinese multitude, and six wounded. All this took place within sight of the *Nankin*, whence assistance was, of course, dispatched at the first sound of fire-arms. The *Nankin* men arrived just in time to rescue Lieutenant Pym, who was keeping the Chinese at bay with his sword and revolver. Of the whole party every one was either killed or wounded, except Mr. Wurgman and two seamen. This seems to have been a most treacherous and unprovoked assault, and an attack upon the village was subsequently made by the *Nemesis*. The first attempt was, I believe, not very successful; but it will doubtless be renewed.

YEH'S REPLY TO LORD ELGIN'S ULTIMATUM.

TUESDAY NIGHT.

It is most provoking that the most important events will happen within half an hour of the departure of the mail. This afternoon a messenger from Yeh arrived at Macao Fort with a dispatch for the Plenipotentiaries. You know how hoping against hope I have kept up some intelligence inside the city. Hitherto it has stood me in little stead, but, at a critical moment it has turned up trumps. I am informed that the Chinese messenger said Lord Elgin's demand was of the most [illegible] character; that he asked for no more than that the city should be [illegible] the treaty should be [illegible] at the other treaty ports, [illegible] compensation given for outrages done to British merchants, and our compatriots at Hong Kong supplied in as a material guarantee until all matters are settled. At least one of the Chinese merchants thinks that these demands should have been jumped at. Yeh, however, thinks otherwise. The answer just goes up to Lord Elgin to consider, if my information is correct, in a fine sarcastic vein, much like that returned to the American. It tells his Lordship that the question of the treatment of strangers at Canton has been settled by the decree of the Emperor; that Sir George Bonham was made a baronet for respecting that decree, and he recommends Lord Elgin to follow his example; that, as to compensation, Yeh has a demand upon the English Government for losses suffered by the Chinese.

You must make some allowance for a version of a Chinese document read to me in Canton English; but I think I can pledge myself that this will be found to be the substance of this document.

Lord Elgin is no true son of Robert the Bruce if he stands this style of answer; so we may soon now expect something decisive here.

THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST NAPOLEON.

Extended Ramifications of the Plot—Revelations of Rudio—Five Hundred Conspirators under Oath to Kill the Emperor—Annihilation of Liberty in France—The Americans in Paris on the Attempt.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1858.

The sensation created by the late attempt upon the life of the Emperor, is far from subsiding. New developments serve to show that the conspiracy was not an isolated one, or at least that the few individuals concerned in the attempt of the Rue Lepelletier, were not animated simply by personal passion in endeavoring to destroy the life of the Emperor. From England, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland and Spain, we have evidence that many of the revolutionary refugees were awaiting the *coup* of Orsini and Pierri, in order to make an irruption into France, and to raise the standard of revolution in all the revolutionary States of Europe. The plan of the attempt, and its execution, were perhaps the work of these two desperate men; but the party to which they belong, in all its European ramifications, were apprised of the moment at which the attempt was to be made, and were prepared to take advantage of its results.

It is reported that one of the prisoners, Rudio, has turned State's evidence, and that, in his confession, he has revealed a plot that does not offer a very smiling perspective for the Emperor. According to Rudio's confession, the conspirators were five hundred in number. They are bound to their work by a terrible oath, and their object is the assassination of Louis Napoleon. Each year, or oftener, if circumstances will warrant the attempt, the whole band are to draw lots from a box in which there will be five winning numbers. The five members drawing these are held to put in immediate execution an attempt upon the Emperor's life, which shall be approved by the whole society, and by those who are charged with its execution. The society has plenty of money for carrying out its designs.

Whether this confession of Rudio be true or not, it is evident that at all the frontiers of France the revolutionists were waking the blow in order to enter the country and institute a new order of things. The execution of their sworn design is, therefore, not abandoned; it is only adjourned. There are plenty of desperate men besides Orsini and Pierri in the revolutionary ranks—men who, like them, are willing to sacrifice themselves to what they deem a sort of martyrdom for the general good of Europe.

The trial of the conspirators will not take place, perhaps, for a month. If the affair were personal to the individuals arrested, there would be no delay; but the work of gathering evidence from foreign States will necessarily occupy some weeks. The greater part of this evidence will come from England, the late residence of the conspirators. The efforts of the English police have already led to valuable results in the discovery of papers, which establish important links in the chain of the conspiracy. From England, also, we receive a complete history of the antecedents of the principal prisoners. These histories are published in the English journals, and you will not fail to remark that the name of Miss Merryon White appears on the surface again in connection with this affair. In the Count Orsini's history of his life in the Austrian dungeons, which was published some time ago in London, Miss White's name appears as its translator from Italian into English, and as the author of its preface, which is a warm eulogy of the subject of the biography.

The two principal conspirators, Count Orsini and Colonel Pierri, have revealed very little in the various secret examinations to which they have been subjected by the magistrates. They profess not to know each other, and deny all participation in the affair. A considerable number of arrests have been made since the date of my last letter, and it is said that more bombs have been found. The attentions paid by the Police to foreigners are very embarrassing, and many arrests have been made on the most frivolous grounds. The reproach addressed by the Emperor to the Prefect of Police, "That his Police were the worst in the world," since he could not find the conspirators when he knew that they were in Paris, has only served, of course, to make this already unscrupulous body still more unscrupulous and indiscriminating in its proceedings.

Emile de Girardin's wordy flourishes about a "Constitutional Opposition" and the "Empire with Liberty," could not have fallen more *mal apropos*; for directly upon the heels of this attempted new organization we have a demonstration from the Emperor to the effect that a curtailment of the present liberties (!) of the French people is essential to public order in France and to the general tranquillity of Europe. We have reason to believe that before the late attempt, and at the very moment when M. Girardin was eliminating his new doctrine, the Emperor was deliberating upon new repressive measures, and that he was only waiting for an occasion to render their introduction easy. The occasion has presented itself in the late attempts on his life, and the wheel is already in motion. After the suppression of *Le Spectateur* and *La Presse*, several other journals were informed that the same fate awaited them if they did not moderate their language for the future. The suppression of some foreign journals published in the French language was also demanded. A French provincial journal was "warned" for the following offence: The journal added, after its notice of the Emperor's speech on the occasion of the opening of the Legislative bodies, that, "*according to the Agence Havas*, (telegraph line,) the cheering which followed his Majesty's discourse was most enthusiastic." The Prefect's warning says that the offence was contained in the ambiguous manner in which the fact is recorded—"according to the telegraph"—when every one knows, says the Prefect, that the cheering must have been of the character indicated. Again: a professor in a literary institution, who had been heard to call in question the enthusiasm which was attributed to the Parisians in favor of his Majesty, was called before a country Prefect, the words were acknowledged, and he was discharged from his functions.

But the most serious blow upon the liberties of the French people is dealt by a decree from the Emperor in the *Moniteur* of this morning. This decree divides France into five military divisions, each of which is to be commanded by a Marshal of France, under the title of *Commandant Superieur* [illegible] Marshal Magnan, [illegible], will still retain command of what [illegible] been called the division of Paris, [illegible] Count Castellane of [illegible] division. The others will be [illegible] Marshals Pelissier, Canrobert [illegible]. The decree states that one [illegible] this new organization is to secure a greater facility in the suppression of troubles within the State, as each of these Marshal-Governors will have extended powers in his department. Thus in France not only is despotism; it has receded into a military despotism, the most execrable of all; for the new organization of the Empire would of course be unmeaning if the military governors were not to have more or less absolute control of the prefects, sub-prefects and magistrates of their respective districts. And all this in the name of public order, progress, prosperity and civilization!

The French Government has addressed notes to England, Belgium, Switzerland and the Governments on its southern frontier, in regard to the refugees and the revolutionary agitators. What will be the result of these notes I shall not undertake to predict. The Count de Persigny's speech at London shows tolerably well the state of the question between England and France. The latter will not demand more of England than England can give; and with this she will be satisfied.

Of the thousands of official felicitations sent in to his Majesty on his happy escape, very many call loudly for vengeance on the foreign miscreants, and for justice upon the Governments which harbor them. One of these documents, from the 50th Regiment of the Line, demands the privilege of marching into the den of the origands, (into England,) to wreak summary vengeance.

All the monarchs of Europe have sent special agents—men of high rank—with autograph letters of felicitation to the Emperor. The English in Paris held a large meeting, at Meurice's Hotel, a week ago, and passed a series of congratulatory resolutions, which a committee afterwards carried up to the Palace and read to the Emperor. Yesterday morning a notice appeared in *Galignani's Messenger*, and was copied into all the French journals of to-day, calling on the Americans to meet at the Hotel du Louvre to-morrow for the same object. Following eight days after the English meeting, four days after the arrival of the special messenger all the way from St. Petersburgh, and fifteen days after the attempt on the Emperor's life, this meeting cannot claim at least the character of a spontaneous movement; and as spontaneous sympathy in such a case is the only sympathy valued, I am afraid their regard for his Majesty will be held rather cheap. On the other hand, if no meeting takes place, which is more than probable, it will be taken for granted by those who saw the call and see no subsequent resolutions, that the proposed expression of sympathy was voted down by the meeting. So that in any case the position is an awkward one. I understand that the Count Joannes is the principal mover in getting up this call, and in procuring signers.

The death and funeral of the Queen of Oude, in this city, has furnished excitement to a certain portion of the population this week—to all who are fond of oriental grandeurs and oriental ceremonies. The Queen was buried in the Mussulman section of the cemetery of Père la Chaise, and the English Government has appropriated a certain sum to construct her a handsome tomb near by her temporary grave. Her body was embalmed in the oriental manner, and, as she was of the Mussulman faith, will not, of course, be burned.

MALAKOFF.

Conspiracy against the King of Naples.

Naples (Jan. 29) Correspondence of the London Times.

As a steamer is leaving Naples again today, and no other will be leaving for four days, I hasten to communicate the following particulars: The report, of which I informed you in a recent letter, that the French Government had advised the Neapolitan Government of some danger which menaced the life of the King, seems to be confirmed. My information is that 10 persons, Frenchmen, had landed here for such a purpose. Forewarned was to be forearmed, and the Police were consequently on the alert. Foreign spies of various countries have been employed, and some say that the men have escaped, others that they are known; but on this point I cannot say anything which is definite. It is not improbable, if true, that these designs were part of the conspiracy which was near sacrificing the life of the Emperor Napoleon. It is impossible to speak of such base and cowardly attempts in too strong terms, and in proportion as liberal men are enlightened and honest are they indignant against acts which compromise the holy cause of liberty and progress. I believe that the great body of the Liberals of this country utterly repudiate the designs of the assassin as subversive of all their hopes for the future, and as opposed to Christian morality, and I rejoice to think that from day to day the public opinion of this country becomes sounder and more enlightened as to what measures are best to be adopted for their political regeneration.

A conspiracy, too, has just been discovered at Ascoli, the precise object of which I have been unable to ascertain. It appears, however, that the Roman Government has long had its eye upon the deliberations and movements of some secret societies in that place, and that on hearing that Neapolitans also were concerned in it, it invited the coöperation of the Government of the two Sicilies. Neither Government was willing to take any premature steps until all the evidence of crime was collected; but last week a seizure was made and many arrests effected. The affair is little known at present in Naples; but the source from which I hear of it leaves little doubt of its truth.

The Indian Mutinies.

GENERAL WINDHAM'S REPULSE NEAR CAWNPORE.

Calcutta (Dec. 24) Correspondence of the London Times.

The history of General Windham's affair has not been written in this country. The English Press is most self-denying in the suppression of all news which may injure the great cause, and has remained silent. It seems clear that on that occasion we suffered what amounted almost to a repulse. On the 27th of November the Cawnpore force moved, as you know, under General Windham against the mutineers from Gwalior. The attack was successful, and the enemy decamped, losing three guns. Unfortunately, the camp was pitched among some brick-kilns outside Cawnpore, in a very bad position. On the following day, Nov. 28, the enemy, reinforced by the main body, advanced again, and commenced the regular native game at long bowls. The British replied with small guns and two 24-pounders, but the enemy's metal was as five to one in weight, and the cannonade on our side was ineffective, while that of the mutineers grew heavy. What happened then is differently related in every account. I believe the truth to be that one regiment, full of recruits, seeing no enemy, became confused. It did not, however, retire, or show any symptom of retiring till the order was given, and the whole force returned to the intrenchments. There an incomprehensible scene took place. The tents of the 38th and 34th are officially acknowledged as lost, but with them great quantities of clothing, commissariat stores, and baggage belonging to the relieving force in Oude, seem to have disappeared. Thus passed the first night. Next day (the 29th of November) the enemy came up in two columns, one on the camp and the other towards the city. At 10, fire opened upon the intrenchments, and at noon the 64th, headed by their Colonel, Brigadier Wilson, advanced to the Baptist Chapel. Here they were exposed to a fire which became first galling, and then unendurable, and with one gallant rush the men dashed at the guns. The movement had not been anticipated, and was not supported, and the 64th, only 180 in number, suffered heavily. The Brigadier fell shot; Captain Morphy, Brigadier-Major, was cut to pieces. McCrae, the Quartermaster-General, urged his horse right up to the guns, cheering on his men, till he was cut to ribands. Major Sterling got up to the batteries, and while stretching out his hand to spike a gun fell dead; and Captain Saunders, doing duty with the regiment, found himself with only 100 men and 10 officers out of 16 left alive. The bullets were falling in showers, the men were falling in sheaves, the arrival of supports was still delayed, and the gallant fellow, sick at heart, after holding the guns a quarter of an hour, was compelled to order a retreat. The retreat became general on the right, [illegible] was [illegible] Lucknow [illegible] morning.

[illegible] The enemy opened at about 6 A. M. of the 29th with a heavy cannonade from each flank, as well as from the centre, of shell, shot, grape, canister, &c., which was cordially returned from our intrenchments, and the firing continued incessantly for the entire day. About 10 A. M. the Commander-in-Chief's force commenced crossing, and during the day her Majesty's 53d and 93d the 23 Punjaub Infantry, Horse Battery of six guns, Foot Artillery, with five guns, the 6th Lancers, Hodson's Horse, Peel's Battery of two 24-pounders, and an eight-inch howitzer, came across. In the evening a detachment of the Madras Fusiliers and the 5th Punjaub Cavalry, with some of the ladies, children, and sick from Lucknow, came over. During the night a continued fire was kept up between our and the enemy's outposts. At 1 A. M. of the 30th the enemy's batteries again opened on us from the same positions as the day before, and it was one to their left flank which caused us greatest playing on the General Hospital and the staff and quarters of the Commander-in-Chief. The former was hit by several round shot. We replied in right good earnest, silencing the enemy's guns at times, but only for a while, since, shifting position, they invariably opened on us again. During the day the rations of the troops and refugees from Lucknow crossed over, and during the night the major portion of the enormous baggage camp. On the 1st December we received reinforcements from Allahabad. At 10 A. M. the enemy's batteries opened fire and ours returned it. H. M.'s 93d Highlanders captured one and spiked two guns, which latter they were unable to bring in. About 10 P. M. the enemy attacked the outposts of H. M.'s 93d and 42d, and were repulsed with great loss, and the firing on both sides lasted nearly all night. At 6 A. M. of the 2d the enemy's batteries opened again, and we responded; but the former was very soon quieted by five small mortars we got in position at the Gunga battery, under the direction of Captain Austin, whose fire was first-rate. Towards the afternoon an outer camp was formed, and telegraphic communication with Futtehpore and Allahabad resumed. From this day to yesterday the enemy's fire slackened considerably, and almost ceased—occasional shells and round-shot coming in at long and irregular intervals. Towards nightfall the ladies, children, and about 400 sick and wounded, left for Allahabad, with a good escort. On the 4th the enemy sent a fire-boat to destroy our bridge, but the act of the current turned it towards shore, and no mischief happened. At 8:10 A. M. of the 6th the enemy fired one shell, and then ceased. Just one hour after, every battery and gun from our intrenchment and the outer camp, as also the guns that had been sent out to bear on the enemy, opened fire simultaneously, and played briskly the live-long day. The foe replied enough, and seemed paralyzed. I have heard that several of their outposts were closely engaged with ours during the day, but I have not been able to obtain particulars. Shortly after 10 P. M. the enemy's extreme left flank advanced on our outposts, and opened a murderous fire of jingalls, rifles and grape, which our fellows replied to out canister for nearly two hours, and as briskly as they could load and fire. This was evidently an attempt to get possession of the bridge of boats, in which the rascals were thwarted. To-day not a shot has been fired, but the enemy has retreated; the arch-fiend, the Nana, with his blood-hounds, to Bitoor, via Sewrajpore, and the Gwalior force to Calpee, where they have a strong intrenched camp, with a large supply of ammunition and rest, and where it is said strong reinforcements await them.

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS BY BRIGADIER GRANT.

The same writer, continuing his narrative, adds, under date Dec. 10:

I hasten to let you know that news has just come in that Brigadier Grant's column, that went from the Commander-in-Chief's camp the night before last, attacked the rebels at Bitoor yesterday, committed great slaughter among them, captured the entire force of Nana, and took all the guns, ammunition, provisions, money, and property of every description that had been removed to Bitoor. It is said many of the scoundrels have fled in terror into Oude. Yesterday some of Sir J. Outram's treasure and camp came in, and he is said to be following with his force. May he come across these scoundrelly fugitives! A havildar of the rebel force was executed last evening, who stated, when examined, that Nana was not here during any portion of the time we were besieged, but remained at Bitoor; that his brother, the Bhagat Sahib, reached Calpee on the 18th ultimo, and was honored with a salute of 21 guns on his arrival; that he crossed his force there on the 21st as chief, with Surdhar Pandy as General-in-chief, and Tomma Topar second in command; that the rebel force consisted of little more than half of the Gwalior Contingent, some of Scindia's, Lloyd's own loyals from Dinapore, a large body of miscellaneous troops from Furruckabad, four regiments sent by the Nana, a number of men from Oude, and 42 guns from Calpee, besides some sent by the Nana; that the Rajah of Ghopalpore (in the Kutchwarghur district,) and the Zemindar of Tungrah, with their men, were with the rebels; that their treasure consisted of rs. 5,56,012-12 6—rather precisely calculated, I should say, to define the balance with such nicety.

Trifles.

"Donald," said a Scotch dame, looking up from the catechism to her son, "what's a slander?" "A slander, gude mither?" quoth young Donald, twirling the corner of his plaid; "awee, I hardly ken, unless it be mayhap an ower true tale which one good woman tells of anither."

A phriend, pheeling phunnily phigurative, phurnishes the phollowing: 4ty 4tunate 4esters 4nitously 4tifying 4 4lorn 4tresses, 4cilly 4bade 4ty 4midable 4eigners 4ming 4aging 4cus."

Brown is a married man. A few days since he thought of taking a trip to Paris. One of his friends meeting him in the street inquired:

"Well, Brown, my boy, when are you off?"

"To-morrow."

"Do you take your wife with you?"

Dr. Bellows' Lectures on Pauperism and Crime.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

[illegible] is a public duty to call attention to the deception and incompetency of the reporter who [illegible] to give abstracts of [illegible] lectures in your columns. In the Tribune of Tuesday, Feb. [illegible] the following paragraph:

"The lecture of Rev. Dr. Bellows, at Clinton Hall, on Pauperism and Crime, was very well attended. Dr. Bellows [illegible] [illegible] lectures on interesting and popular subjects [illegible]

[illegible]

The only idea of truth in this abstract, is that which says that "I [illegible] the importance of free schools." I said nothing about free public lectures, and not a word [illegible]. Possibly, the reporter [illegible] minutes at the lecture [illegible] to give account, but he could have manufactured his report just as well without having attended the lecture. His notice is not only [illegible] of what I did not say, but as full of what I did [illegible] limits allowed.

The [illegible] which such fictitious reports may do [illegible] greater when the report is well-meant, and in sympathy with the assumed views of the lecturer, is illustrated in the use made of this [illegible] by Dr. Tyng. At the public meeting in the Academy of Music, for the reception of Hon. Neal Dow, that perfect gentleman and humble Christian referred to the fact that a clergyman was lecturing on Pauperism and Crime in this City at this time who proposed public amusements as a remedy for pauperism, and he condensed his criticism of the preposterous idea into a contemptuous and highly dramatic Pah! Had that cautious and meek divine been acquainted with the character of your reports, he would have first assured himself of the correctness of what he must have felt such pain in republishing, and would have been spared the melancholy duty of venting his holy derision.

Here is your reporter's second attempt:

"Lecture of Dr. Bellows.—Rev. Dr. Bellows delivered the fifth of the course of Lowell Lectures on 'Pauperism and Crime,' at Clinton Hall, last evening. He said that by the social statistics of a community during a given period of time, in connection with its sanitary condition, we were enabled to [illegible] with comparative certainty how much crime against person and property would be committed in that community during a like period. Hence, knowing the conditions which lead to these results, we were able to apply the proper remedies, and it was our imperative duty to do so, since otherwise we assumed the responsibility which such knowledge imposed upon us. The lecturer then went on to state his views in regard to the best means of treating social diseases. He believed that clean streets, good sewerage, comfortable, well-ventilated dwellings, sound moral [illegible] and intellectual [illegible] were eminently efficacious in the prevention of pauperism and crime. The last lecture of the course will be delivered at the same place on Thursday evening next."

Barely the faintest conception of the lecture is given in this notice. The first dozen lines are not false, but they supply no hint of the purpose of the lecture, which was, by a careful analysis of human nature [illegible], to exhibit the origin of crime in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] affections and undisciplined passions of the non-working class. The last eight lines are positively false, as "the lecturer went on" to do no such thing as they represent, having stopped precisely where the reporter [illegible] his [illegible] work.

If it be any comfort to the Tribune to know that it is not alone in practicing this kind of imposition on the public [illegible], I will refer it to the report of the same lecture in the New-York Times of this morning. The Times says:

"Rev. Dr. Bellows delivered another of his Lowell lectures at Clinton Hall last evening. The [illegible] [illegible] full, and the lecturer was listened to attentively. He [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

This paragraph, which nobody could suppose to refer to the same lecture, begins with an audible falsehood. The lecture-room was not half full, as it has not been from the beginning of the course—the guides and teachers, the clergymen and fathers of the City, persons supposed to be interested in social science—having more serious engagements than listening to a treatment of the most pressing and difficult of practical subjects by a person of whose competency to speak thoroughly, honestly, soberly upon it, only nineteen years of public life in New-York had given [illegible]. [illegible] in the re[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to be imagined to mean anything, it means just what the lecturer did not. The ascription of such nonsense to him is very nearly libelous. "Crime, the lecturer said, is [illegible] otherwise vice is the re[illegible]." [illegible]

It is not the defence of my own opinion, and not from any special sensitiveness to misrepresentation, that I comment upon these reports—in which, evidently, [illegible] but kindness to me is intended—but [illegible] to the public of the false pretensions of portions of the public press, which [illegible] what it is thought the public desire to be informed upon, affects a fidelity which is delusive, and may be dangerous to private reputation and public sentiment.

The employment of incompetent, insufficient, or unreliable persons, in this responsible office, is a serious injustice to the community, and a great offence against those public men who ask no patronage from the press, but only either entire neglect or correct reports of their public performances.

Allow me, in correction of any seeming asperity in these lines, to give you a recent experience of reporting, which may ensure your readers. In urging the application of religion to the daily duties of various classes of persons, I had said, in the course of a sermon: "You may take a woman's life, if you please, to illustrate this necessity," "Mamma," said a boy of eight years old to his mother, on returning home from church, "is it right to kill women?" "No, indeed," [illegible] the [illegible] parent, "why do you ask such a question?" "Because," mamma, "the minister said so. Don't you remember he said, 'You may take a woman's life, if you please?'" Is it in your office or in that of the Times, that this boy is now acting as reporter? Respectfully yours,

HENRY W. BELLOWS.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Thursday, Feb. 18.

Supreme Court—Circuit—Nos. 15, 17, 178, 183, 186, 187, 68, 166, 196, 197, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 207, 209, [illegible]

U. S. District Court.—Nos. 78, 79, 165, 30, 31, 38, 47, 58, 65, 130, 145, 62, 66, 67, 78, 84, 93, 107, 168, 109.

Common Pleas.—By Court—Part I.—Nos. 6, 77, 79, 80, 82, [illegible] 100 inclusive. Part II.—By Court—Nos. 2, 9, 13, 14, 17, 10, 11, 25, 36, 37, 38, 41, 42, 44, 60, 72, 73, 74, 75, 62.

The Johnson and Allen Case—Lola Montez not Present.

SUPREME COURT—Feb. 16.

Before John W. Whiting, Referee.

William H. Harvey, assignee of David Wemyss Jobson vs. Norman B. Griffin.—This case came again before the referee yesterday. Mr. Seely, counsel for defendant was proceeding to call witnesses, when Mr. Schermerhorn, counsel for plaintiff, objected to any witness being called until the cross-examination of Lola Montez was concluded. She was on the stand at the last adjournment of the Court, and her examination was not finished.

Mr. Seely said they might proceed with another witness, and leave the conclusion of her testimony till another time.

Mr. Schermerhorn decisively objected, and the referee, remarking that it would be more regular to finish with Madame Lola before another witness was sworn, adjourned the case, with the understanding that the lady would certainly be present on the next occasion.

Important Presentment of the Grand Jury—The Observance of the Sabbath—Unsafe Condition of School-Houses.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Judge Russell.

The Recorder being engaged on special business at his own private office, Judge Russell yesterday occupied the bench. There were no trials, and only one plea was entered. Francis Chichette, indicted for stealing a watch worth $50, from Robert Goodacre, on Jan. 17, pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit grand larceny, and was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

The Grand Jury, having finished their labors, came into Court with a batch of indictments, and the following important presentment:

New-York, Feb. 17, 1858.

The Grand Jury would respectfully present, that a serious and growing evil is the disregard, by certain classes of the public, of the laws designed to preserve the due observance of the Sabbath. Although these laws abundantly provide for the prohibition of all occupations, exhibitions, and entertainments calculated to detract from the quiet and respect due to the day, and (if properly enforced) are such in their nature as to insure to citizens of every denomination a full, free, and undisturbed opportunity for rest and worship, yet in some of the most populous sections of the City, and the afternoons and evenings of the day, theatrical exhibitions, secular concerts, bowling and pistol galleries, juggling-shows, dancing-houses, bands of music, tippling-saloons, and every species of lawless pursuit, are maintained in open violation of the law, and in the disregard of the public authorities. To these lawless places are attracted vast numbers of the unguarded youth and immoralized maturity of both sexes, and dissipation, excitement, contamination, [illegible], quarreling, and frequent violence are among the consequences. Independently of the annoyance and offence which these disturbances create to the law-observing and Christian portion of the community, the fact that the laws may be thus openly violated, and the constituted authorities fail to secure their observance, cannot but produce the most pernicious effects upon the ill-disposed, who participate in the lawless gatherings, as well as those who are encouraged in their courses by the inefficient administration of the law. We would recommend that the laws of suppression of these exhibitions be [illegible] and [illegible] by the authorities, [illegible] [illegible] to the [illegible] Police in stopping them, and the underlying existence of the [illegible], by [illegible] these [illegible] of the [illegible] upon the consequences of these unlawful gatherings; but it cannot be doubted that they are among the fruitful causes of descendancy in the corrupted youth of our City, the fertile incentives to crime which constantly [illegible] [illegible] criminal courts.

Another subject to which the Grand Jury deem it their duty to direct the attention of the public authorities is the dangerous construction of many of the buildings occupied by our Public Schools in the event of an accident, casualty creating alarm occurring during the hours of instruction. While the Grand Jury are desirous of avoiding any general imputation against the safety of the Public School-houses of our City, by which undue apprehension might be excited, yet, in view of the deplorable result of the recent catastrophe in School No. 14, Brooklyn, and of the facts which have been presented to them, showing an equal want of safety in at least one instance in this City, and which, they fear, is not an isolated case, they feel constrained to present the subject as one demanding the most serious and rigid investigation. Their attention has been especially called to School No. 8, Ninth Ward, situated in Hudson street, where it appears there are 1,296 pupils of both sexes, undergoing instruction, as follows: 427 in the Primary Department; 403 in the Female Department, and 409 in the Male Department. The rooms for instruction of the majority are in the upper part of the building, and the main or front staircase, furnishing the chief outlet, is but three feet seven inches in width. The entrance gate is only three feet inside, the front door four feet, and the outlet to the ground from the Primary Department but three feet seven inches. And these furnish the only means of escape, except that in the rear of the Female Department there is a stairway two feet two inches in width, and a stairway three feet wide from the Male Department to the yard. These means of egress are obviously insufficient for the large number of pupils, in the event of there occurring any sudden panic.

More attention has been manifested by our Public School officers to secure the erection of costly and imposing edifices rather than buildings of a convenient and safe description. If the large sums of money expended in the construction of Public School edifices had been employed more in the purchase of ground than in the buildings, and the plan had been adopted of arranging the rooms for instruction on the first and second stories, it is clear that the comfort and security of the children would be much more adequately guaranteed.

There are in the neighborhood of 100,000 children confined daily in the buildings for public instruction in the City, and in many of them the rooms for tuition are in the third, fourth and fifth stories. If the means of outlet are of the same character in all as in the case to which we have referred, it is fearful to contemplate the imminent hazard to which so many children are daily exposed. The property of our schools is vested in the City, and we think that the Common Council, as the legislative department of the Corporation, clothed with power to enact ordinances for the protection and government of community, would find it within their province to investigate the condition of this portion of the City property, and either by the adoption of ordinances to guard against the evils indicated, or, if necessary, to apply to the Legislature for adequate relief.

WILSON G. HUNT, Foreman.

John I. Oakley, Secretary.

His Honor Judge Russell returned thanks to the Grand Inquest for the attention they had given to the subjects brought before them, and the Court adjourned till this morning.

The dueling season has opened in New-Orleans. Two physicians of the Charity Hospital, Drs. Cholon and Foster, took a shot at each other at the Metarie course on Wednesday, with shot guns forty yards. They quarreled about the treatment of the wound of young Wheeler, who was mortally shot by Bond a few days ago. The True Delta, of Thursday, mentions that Mr. Taylor, editor of the Baton Rouge Advocate, and Mr. A. L. Gusman, were in New-Orleans en route across the Lake to be shot.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the New-York Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly Times, by a careful and experienced Reporter.

Wednesday Evening, Feb. 17, 1858.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; Browning's, on Sixth-street; Chamberlin's, on Robinson-street; and O'Brien's, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 16, 1858.

Yards.	Beeves.	[illegible]	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	2265	2650	13	310	910	.....
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	73	13	32	1528	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	.....	181	60	86	3646	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	136	77	84	507	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	2265	3630	172	432	6603	.....
Last week	1700	2700	134	370	6360	1505

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1857 3,140

Receipts for the corresponding week last year 3,227

A. M. Allerton, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

Conveyance.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	1003				
Hudson River Railroad	365				
Hudson River Boats					
Harlem Railroad	432	13	300	910	
New-Haven Railroad					
Camden & Amboy R. R.	100				
On Foot	365				

The following is the report of the live stock over the New-York and Erie Railroad for the week ending Wednesday, Feb. 17:

Cattle, head	1,740	Hogs, head	4,495
Sheep, head	3,030	Horse, head	—
Total			9,271

Receipt of Hogs at Hudson River Drove Yards, Thirty-seventh-street, for week ending Feb. 17, 1858:

By New-York and Erie Railroad	4,055
By Hudson River Railroad	860
By Camden and Amboy	160
From Bergen via Erie Railroad	145
Total	5,220

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	642	Maryland	14
New-York	341	Missouri	—
Illinois	515	Pennsylvania	42
Kentucky	—	Texas	—
Indiana	38	Connecticut	2
Virginia	147	Michigan	16
Iowa	—	New-Jersey	20

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The average prices to-day, as compared with last week, are ½c.@¾c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	11½c.@12½c.	12c. @14c.
First quality	10c. @10½c.	10c. @10½c.
Medium quality	9c. @ 9½c.	9c. @ 9½c.
Poor quality	8c. @ 8½c.	8c. @ 8½c.
Poorest quality	7c. @ 8c.	7c. @ 8c.
General selling prices	9c. @10c.	9c. @10c.
Average of all sales	9c. @ 9¼c.	9c. @ 9½c.

At Browning's, Chamberlin's and O'Brien's prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. Browning reports Beeves at 7c.@10c. Chamberlin reports Beeves at 8c.@11c. O'Brien reports Beeves at 7½c.@10c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

As this is the first day of the Lenten season, during which very many persons will abstain from eating meat, the supply of beef cattle may be put down as exceeding the demand. There were 2,265 offered at Forty-fourth-street for this morning's sales, including the few disposed of last evening. The total City receipts for the week sum up 2,680, an advance of 350 over last week, and above 100 less than the average weekly receipts for 1857. But the supply is greater in reality than shown by the numbers, since the animals offered this week have been unusually large in size and good in quality. We have not in a long time seen so many good cattle offered at one week's market, certainly not at this season of the year. The weather, clear and cold, is just right for meat buyers, but the sales dragged somewhat, as the sellers tried hard to maintain last week's rates. A gradual weakening of the market was evident before noon, and this continued through the day with 300 to 400 head unsold. With the decline in prices, the Washington Market wholesale butchers bought pretty freely. Above 400 Cattle were [illegible] [illegible] the week. The [illegible] below, and the special items, "[illegible]," [illegible] following will give the derivation of the principal lots on sale at Forty-fourth-street, with their general quality, and other matters of interest. These items, &c., are communicated to us [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a personal examination of the yards, continued through the entire day.

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
36	N. Y.	[illegible]	Hoag & Sherman.
40	N. Y.	D. R. Tripp	H. Hurd.
76	Ill.	H. M. Stalley	White & Son.
82	Ill.	Alexander & Virgin	S. Ulery.
90	Ohio	Budlong & Eastman	Owners.
60	O. & Ind.	J. C. Allen & others	Bud. & Eastman.
27	N. Y.	Farmers	Vail & Carey.
16	N. Y.	T. Bloomer	Owner.
35	N. Y.	D. G. Culver	Owner.
34	Ohio	T. E. Tripp	Westheimer & Bro.
36	Ohio	A. Warber	Westheimer & Bro.
37	N. Y.	Geo. Ayrault	Owner.
64	Ohio	P. Yocum	Valentine & Martin
19	Mich.	Bollis & Stephenson	Owners.
33	Ill.	L. B. Leader	Allerton & Myers.
14	Md.	J. Groff	Allerton & Myers.
50	Ohio	Allerton & Conger	Owners.
78	N. J. &c.	Several owners	Gurney & Wheaton.
114	Ohio	W. Taylor	Todd & Wheeler.
32	N. Y.	Several owners	Doty, Wall & Phill.
90	N. J.	Several owners	Beach & Bray.
27	N. Y.	Geo. Sage	Owner.
20	N. Y.	Murray & Fisher	Owners.
123	Va.	Shuster & Seigle	Owners.
38	Ohio	H. Caldwell	Owner.
17	N. Y.	A. M. Brush	Owner.
16	N. Y.	T. P. Miller	Owner.
36	Ohio	T. P. Miller	Mead & Holcomb.
16	N. J.	R. Murray	Owner.
20	Ill.	M. Dalton	Owner.
60	Ill.	Wm. McIntyre	Owner.
18	N. Y.	J. Joslyn	Owner.
18	N. Y.	P. Dolan	Owner.
26	N. Y.	C. Davis	Beach & Bray.
47	Ohio	Messenger & Gillett	Geo. A. Todey.
50	Va.	B. Eckstein	Owner.
162	—	E. O. Sumner	D. Barnes.
78	Va.	J. H. Williams	Owner.
92	Ohio	J. Perrill	J. A. Merritt.
68	N. Y.	Wells & Hoxie	Owners.
57	N. Y.	Geo. Sage	Owner.
64	Ohio	E. Lockman	Owner.
58	N. Y.	Several owners	Mead & Holcomb.
19	N. Y.	Pettibone & Co.	Owners.

J. C. Hoag on account of Hoag & Sherman was selling 36 Dutchess County Oxen belonging to neighboring farmers at 9c.@10c. They were fair heavy Cattle. One fine pair rated 2,400 lbs. net, brought $275, or over 11c.

D. R. Tripp, of Columbia County, this State, contributed 40 medium to good Steers and Oxen of 790 lbs., estimated weight, which H. Hurd was selling at 9c.@10c., with the exception of four Cattle fed by O. H. Wilcox. One pair of these were three years old Steers, for which J. Hall paid $225, or about 12c. Another pair of four year old Herefords, fed by the same person, Hurd reports sold to D. Mulry, of Newark, at 12½c. to be weighed. They were of fine make, and showed good feeding, although not the fattest Cattle we have seen. Home weight 4,500 lbs. gross. We are glad to see this breed of Cattle, of which several were in the yards to-day, tested by feeders.

H. M. Stalley put his 76 Morgan County, Ill., steers in the hands of White & Son, who report them selling at 9c.@10c. Estimated weight 750 lbs. net.

Alexander & Virgin forwarded 82 good steers and oxen from Illinois, rated 800 lbs. net. S. Ulery was disposing of them at 9½c.@10½c.

Budlong & Eastman wholesaled, yesterday, a lot of 90 Ohio cattle, which they had previously purchased at Buffalo. They rated 750 lbs. net, and brought about 9½c. They were selling to-day, for J. C. Allen and others, 60 Ohio and Indiana cattle, of common to medium quality, at 8c.@9c.

Vail & Carey were selling 27 of their own and neighbors' cattle from Dutchess County, at 9½c.@10½c. I. Anderson took five of the best yesterday, at 10½c., to be weighed, which is near ½c. more than they would bring this evening.

T. Bloomer was selling on his own account 16 heavy Westchester County oxen, of fair quality, at 9c.@10c., estimated at 850 lbs. net.

Doty, Walling & Philips were selling for different parties 38 State cattle of different qualities, at 9c.@9½c.

W. Taylor forwarded 114 common to medium Ohio steers, rated 650 lbs. which Todd and Wheeler were selling with 40 Dutchess and Westchester County cattle of their own at 9c.@10c.

Gurney and Wheaton were selling 78 New-Jersey, State and Indiana cattle for different owners at 8c.@10c., or about ¼c. less than last week.

Mead and Holcomb sold 64 very good State cattle for sundry parties, at near 10c., and 38 light steers of medium quality for S. P. Miller, of Ohio, at 9c.@10c.

Allerton and Myers, for L. B. Loder, 33 good Illinois cattle, estimated 750 lbs., at 10c., and 14 Marylanders, for J. Groff, at 10½c. These were fine animals.

Allerton & Conger were selling 50 first-rate Ohio steers of their own purchase, at 10c.@10½c.

Bollis & Stephenson purchased 19 Michigan cattle at Albany, which they sold to-day at 9c.@10c., and cleared a little on them, which is more than all who bought there for this market can say.

P. Yocum forwarded 64 fair steers from Madison County, Ohio, which would weigh about 675 lbs. net. They were sold by Valentine & Martin at 8c.@10c.

D. G. Culver sold 35 of his own Dutchess County cattle, ranging from fair to very good, and averaging near 1,000 lbs. net. Among them were 8 very fine Herefords, raised by G. Clark and fed by P. Sweet, of Copake, Columbia County, New-York, which brought 11c. to be weighed.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

There is no change in this market since last week. The demand is light and fully met by the receipts.

Allerton reports receipts of 18 fresh cows which sold slowly at $30@$40 for good, and $50@$60 for extra animals. The trade continues dull.

Browning reports receipts of 13 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $30@$40 for good, with no extras. Very few are offering, and the demand is light, or as dealers say, "there is nothing doing."

Chamberlin reports 60 Milch Cows, selling at $20@$35 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $50@$60 for extras.

O'Brien reports 72 Milch Cows, selling at $20@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good, with a few at $55. Markets very dull, with nearly half of last week's supply left over.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are Allerton's, Browning's, Chamberlin's and O'Brien's.

Receipts are increasing as the time approaches for the usual coming in of Cows. *Prices are about as last week.*

Allerton reports receipts of 209 Veal Calves, selling at 6½c.@7½c. for good animals. Common ones bring 5c.@6c. The market is abundantly supplied, and sales rather slow.

Browning reports receipts of 32 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@7c. *A few bring 7½c. ℔ lb.* Market sufficiently supplied, and selling fair.

Chamberlin reports receipts of 86 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c.

O'Brien reports 84 Veal Calves, selling at 6½c.@7½c. A few extra animals sell for 7½c. There are plenty on hand, and they are selling tolerably brisk.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at Allerton's, Browning's, and Chamberlin's, at so much ℔ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the net weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ℔ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

The receipts are moderate, but sufficient for the demand of live Sheep. Prices do not vary materially from last week, although the markets are rather slow.

Allerton reports receipts of 910 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 9c.@10c., and a few 11c. ℔ lb., net weight. Stock mostly very good, although one scabby lot reflected no credit to the sender. They sold, we believe, at $1 75 each.

Bollis & Stephenson report sales of 482 Sheep at $3 50@$7 ℔ head. Prices are as last week, with a slow market.

Browning reports receipts of 1,528 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 9c.@10c. ℔ lb., net weight. A few extra animals bring 11c., while others range from 7c.@8c. Stock mostly from this State and of very fair quality. The supply is moderate for to-day. Sales of good stock have ranged from $4 50@$5 50, with a few at $6 50 each. Very few Lambs are now offered. The market is quiet.

Chamberlin reports receipts of 3,646 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $3@$5 ℔ head.

O'Brien reports sales of 507 Sheep and Lambs by Reed & McGraw.

Sheep Brokers' sales at Browning's for the week ending Feb. 16:

Jas. McCarty (agent) reports sales of 400 Sheep and Lambs for $1,942 75, or $4 75 ℔ head.

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ℔ lb. gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at Allerton's, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Arrivals for the week have been rather moderate, and prices may be quoted a trifle higher. The demand is not very active just now, although the favorable weather for packing may influence it.

Allerton reports receipts of no hogs during the past week. Prices range at 5½c.@6c., gross. The demand is not active, still good Hogs would find a ready sale at the above quotations.

Van Brunt & Watrous, pork packers, at No. 290 Chambers-street, report sales as follows:

Live.		Dressed.	
Corn fed	[illegible]	Corn fed	$7½@$7½
Distillery	—	Distillery	—

Arrivals moderate.

S. W. Dodge, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

Arrivals [illegible] [illegible] at the [illegible] unsold. Demand limited.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Times.

Wednesday Evening, Feb. 17, 1858.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

The cold weather of the past few days has diminished the receipts of most vegetables, but there is a sufficient stock on hand for present wants, and only a few things have advanced in prices. The marketmen complain of very dull times.

Potatoes are unchanged. We notice a fine lot of pink-eyes from Vermont, but the freight by railroad prevents forwarding the surplus in that region. They were selling for $3 25 ℔ bbl.

Apples are advancing in price gradually, but slowly.

Turnips are in sufficient supply, and remain cheap.

Squashes are now out of market, and the freezing weather prevents fresh receipts.

Greens have advanced in price now that they are mostly frozen up.

Butter is more active, with an indication of an improvement in prices. There is a little more shipping demand.

Eggs are improving in price. Lent creates a greater demand and the weather is against fresh receipts just now. There is a good stock on hand, and as fresh ones advance the heretofore dull trade in limed stock will improve.

Poultry is in moderate supply, with only a medium demand. Prices are now pretty well up, and hotels not over full.

Venison is getting scarce and bear meat is not now in market.

Potatoes—Junes, ℔ bbl.	$2 25	@$2 50
Potatoes—Northern Mercers, ℔ bbl.	2 75	@ 3 00
Potatoes—Jersey Mercers, ℔ bbl.	3 25	@ 3 75
Potatoes—Peach Blow, ℔ bbl.	—	@ 3 00
Potatoes—Whites, ℔ bbl.	2 25	@ 2 50
Potatoes—Californias, ℔ bbl.	1 75	@ 2 00
Potatoes—Round Red, ℔ bbl.	1 75	@ 2 00
Potatoes—Carters, ℔ bbl.	2 75	@ 3 00
Potatoes—Nova Scotia, ℔ bushel	95	@ 1 00
Potatoes—Sweet, Delaware, ℔ bbl.	4 50	@ 5 00
Onions—Red, ℔ bbl.	1 25	@ 1 37
Onions—White, ℔ bbl.	2 50	@ 3 00
Onions—Yellow, ℔ bbl.	1 50	@ 1 75
Beets—℔ bbl.	1 25	@ 1 37
Carrots—℔ bbl.	1 12	@ 1 25
Parsnips—℔ bbl.	1 12	@ 1 25
Salsify—℔ dozen bunches	1 00	@ 1 25
Cranberries—Common, ℔ bbl.	8 00	@10 00
Cranberries—Extra, ℔ bbl.	10 50	@11 00
Chestnuts—℔ bushel	2 00	@ 2 50
Hickory Nuts—℔ bushel	2 50	@ —
Black Walnuts—℔ bush.	1 00	@ —
Peanuts—Va., ℔ bushel	75	@ 80
Peanuts—Wilmington, ℔ bushel	80	@ 85
Apples—Common, ℔ bbl.	2 50	@ 3 00
Apples—Gilliflower, ℔ bbl.	3 00	@ 3 50
Apples—Spitzenberg, ℔ bbl.	3 50	@ 4 50
Apples—Greenings, ℔ bbl.	3 50	@ 3 75
Apples—Tolman Sweets, ℔ bbl.	3 00	@ 3 50
Apples—Dried Southern, ℔ lb.	6	@ 7
Apples—Dried Northern, ℔ lb.	6½	@ 7½
Peaches—Dried, ℔ lb.	16	@ 20
Turnips—Rutabagas, ℔ bbl.	37	@ 50
Turnips—Flat, ℔ bbl.	50	@ 62
Cabbages—℔ 100	4 00	@ 5 00
Cabbages—Red, ℔ doz.	1 00	@ 1 25
Sea Kale—℔ basket	31	@ 37
Spinach—℔ bbl.	2 00	@ 2 50
Fetticus—℔ basket	75	@ 1 00
Leeks—℔ 100 bunches	3 00	@ 4 00
Celery—℔ doz.	1 00	@ 1 25
Celery—Turnip-rooted, ℔ doz.	50	@ 63
Garlic—℔ 100	5 00	@ —
Butter—Orange Co., pails, ℔ lb.	20	@ 25
Butter—State, ℔ lb.	13	@ 18
Ohio and other Western States, ℔ lb.	11	@ 14
Lard—In bbls.	9	@ 9½
Lard—Kegs	9½	@ 10½
Cheese—℔ lb.	6	@ 9
Eggs—Fresh, ℔ doz.	16	@ 16½
Eggs—Limed, ℔ doz.	11	@ 12
Fowls—Western, ℔ lb.	11	@ 12
Fowls—Bucks County, ℔ lb.	12	@ 13
Chickens—℔ lb.	11	@ 13
Ducks—℔ lb.	12	@ 13
Ducks—Canvass Back, ℔ pair	2 50	@ 3 00
Ducks—Red Heads, ℔ pair	1 12	@ 1 25
Ducks—Broad Bill, ℔ pair	75	@ 87
Turkeys—℔ lb.	12	@ 13
Turkeys—Wild, each	2 00	@ 3 00
Turkeys—Western, ℔ lb.	12	@ 14
Geese—℔ lb.	10	@ 11
Guinea Fowls—℔ pair	44	@ 56
Pigeons—Stall-fed, ℔ doz.	2 25	@ 2 50
Pigeons—Squab, ℔ doz.	2 50	@ 3 00
Partridge—℔ pair	1 00	@ 1 25
Prairie Hens—℔ pair	1 25	@ 1 50
Quails—℔ doz.	1 00	@ 2 50
Roasting Pigs	1 25	@ 2 00
Rabbits—	18	@ 25
Hares—Each	31	@ 38
Squirrels—Each	6	@ 8
Venison—Saddle, ℔ lb.	13	@ 15
Venison—Carcass, ℔ lb.	9½	@ 10½

Markets... *Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday: 64 bbls. Ashes, 1,574 bbls. Flour, 200 bags Barley, 621 bags Malt, 432 bags Oats, 367 pkgs. Provisions, and 276 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported since our last of about 54 bbls., in lots, at $4 25 for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 1,860 bbls., including 1,095 bbls. Pots, and 765 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—American yellow, 27½c.@28½c., cash, ℔ lb.

CANDLES—Are in better request at our revised quotations: Patent Sperm at 50c.; plain do., at 40c.; Stearic at 26c.@27c.; and Adamantine at 18c.@20c. ℔ lb.

COFFEE—Is more sought after at firmer prices. Sales have been reported of nearly 2,000 bags Rio at 10c.@11½c.; 175 mats Singapore, at 11c.; 120 bags Maracaibo at 11½c.@12½c.; and small lots of Bahia, from second hands, at 10c.@10½c. ℔ lb. We quote: Maracaibo, at 11c.@14c.; Rio, at 9¼c.@11½c.; Bahia, at 9¼c.@10c.; and St. Domingo, at 9c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

COPPER—Ingot continues in active request, at strengthening rates. Other kinds are moderately inquired for, and are steady. We quote: New Sheathing at 26c.; Yellow do. at 22c.; Old do. at 19c.@20c.; American Ingot at 24c.@25c.; Chili Pig at 23½c.@24c.; Bolts at 30c.; Braziers at 33c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Attracts less attention, though prices favor buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of some 1,200 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10½	10¾	10¾	10½
Middling	11⅞	12	12⅛	12¼
Middling Fair	12½	12½	13	13
Fair	12½	13⅜	Nom.	Nom.

FIRE-CRACKERS—No. 1 Canton, 40 packs, at $1 50 ℔ box.

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese at 41c.@43c. for Western, and 38c.@40c. for Southern, ℔ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod and Massachusetts Mackerel are less freely offered and are rather more sought at strengthening prices. Other kinds are quiet and depressed. We now quote: Dry Cod, $3 25@$3 62½ ℔ cwt.; Pickled Cod, $3 50@$3 75 ℔ bbl.; Massachusetts Mackerel, at $10 25 for small No. 1; $8 75@$9 25 for small medium and large No. 2; and $8 for medium No. 3; Halifax Mackerel, at $17 50@$18 for No. 1, and $6 75@$8 for No. 3, ℔ bbl. Pickled Salmon, at $20@$22 ℔ tc., and $22@$22 ℔ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $3 75@$3 50 ℔ bbl.; Smoked Herring, at 30c.@35c. for scaled, and 12½c.@15c. for No. 1, ℔ box; Dutch Herring, $1 50@$1 62½ ℔ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western flour has been in good request, for home use and shipment, at uniform rates. The current receipts are very light, but the available supply is ample. Sales, 11,600 bbls.

Common to good Superfine State	$4 15	@ 4 25
Extra State	4 30	@ 4 50
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 15	@ 4 30
Superfine Ohio	4 20	@ 4 30
Fancy Ohio	4 40	@ 4 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 30	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 60	@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 30	@ 4 40
Extra Genesee	5 00	@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00	@ 8 00

Canadian Flour appears unaltered. Sales 180 bbls. superfine to good extra at $4 20@$5 50 ℔ bbl. Southern is in slack demand at steady rates. The transactions since our last comprise 700 bbls., in lots, at $4 50@$8 25 for low mixed to choice, extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at old prices—$3@$3 87½ for fine to superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at former quotations: $3 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $2@$2 ℔ 100 lbs.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in pretty good request, and held with increasing firmness.

FRUIT—Raisins are quiet, being held at $3 for Layer, and $2 50 for Bunch, ℔ whole box,—which rates exceed the views of buyers. Other articles are also in limited demand at about previous figures.

GRAIN—Wheat is scarce and wanted by millers. Prices are sustained. Sales 4,200 bushels, in lots, mainly poor to choice White Southern at $1 18@$1 42½ ℔ bushel. Corn is in better demand for export and for home use at about former rates. Sales 46,600 bushels new crop at 60c.@65c. for poor to prime Jersey and Southern Yellow, and 60c.@68c. for very poor to good White Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye is quiet and languid at 66c.@70c. for Jersey, and 70c.@72c. for Northern, ℔ bushel. Barley is dull and nominal at 70c.@75c. ℔ bushel. Nothing new in Barley Malt. Oats are inactive and languid, at 44c.@45c. for Western; 41c.@44c. for State; 36c.@39c. for Pennsylvania; 36c.@38c. for Jersey, and 27c.@35c. for Southern, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,000 bales North River, at 65c.@75c., cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—The current demand is moderate, at steady prices. Sales [illegible] at 5c.@10c. [illegible] [illegible]

IRON—[illegible] [illegible] but little call for any of our [illegible] stock. Pig, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] at $[illegible] ℔ ton for [illegible] [illegible]; and [illegible] [illegible] for refined; Swedish Bar at $[illegible]@$[illegible], usual credit. [illegible] Russia Sheet, first quality, at 11c.; English Sheet, 3½c.@4½c. ℔ lb. In Philadelphia, further sales of Anthracite Pig Metal have been reported at $20 for No. 2, and $21 for No. 1, cash, but some holders are indisposed about selling at these rates, and the market closes quietly but firmly at previous quotations. Nothing new in manufactured Iron.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 25, cash, ℔ M.

LEAD—The demand is tame, most factors claiming higher prices. Foreign Pig, at $5 60@$5 75 ℔ 100 lbs.; Bar, Pipe and Sheet, 6c. ℔ lb.

LEATHER—Sole is more inquired for at full prices. French Calf Skins are salable and steady at $1@$1 10 for 30-lb.; $1@$1 05 for 35-lb.; 90c.@$1 for 30-lb.; and 85c.@90c. for 40-lb. English Salted Sheep Skins are quiet at about previous quotations.

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

LUMBER—The demand is more active, chiefly for shipment, and prices are well supported.

MOLASSES—The demand continues moderate, at previous prices. New-Orleans, 27c.@29c.; Porto Rico, 24c.@28c.; Cuba Muscovado at 23c.@25c.; Clayed Cuba, new crop, 20c.@22c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quiet, yet stiffly held at $3 75 ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 1,300 bbls., to arrive and here, at 47c.@48c., cash, ℔ gallon. Tar and Pitch remain as last noticed. Rosin is pretty active, including Common at $1 45 ℔ 310 lbs., delivered; No. 1 at $2 10@$3 50; and White and Pale at $3 50@$5 ℔ 280 lbs.

OILS—Crude Whale continues quiet, yet steady, at 51c.@53c. ℔ gallon. Crude Sperm attracts less attention, but is still quoted at $1 20@$1 25 ℔ gallon. Refined varieties are selling slowly, including bleached Winter Whale at 68c.@70c., and unbleached Winter Sperm at $1 30 ℔ gallon. Olive Oil, $1 10@$1 15 ℔ gallon, and $2 75@$3 ℔ basket. Palm Oil, 8c.@8½c. ℔ lb. Lard Oil, 85c.@$1 ℔ gallon. Linseed is in moderate demand, and is firm at 56c.@58c., cash, ℔ gallon.

New-Bedford Oil Market, Feb. 15.—Sperm—Since our last the transaction include sales in the early part of the week of about 350 bbls., understood at $1 20 ℔ gal; and later, two parcels, amounting to 350 bbls. at $1 25, at which price the market closes firmly, but there is somewhat less disposition on the part of purchasers to operate. Whale—There continues to be a good demand, and sales to the extent of 1,600 bbls., in four lots, were made during the week at 52c.@54c. ℔ gal., according to quality. In Edgartown 800 bbls. were sold, to be delivered in this city, at 50c. ℔ gal.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less active, and prices are somewhat unsettled. Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at $16 75@$16 90 for Mess; and $12@$13 25 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and buoyant, at 6½c. to 8½c. for Hams, and 6¼c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in demand, including clear (long and short) and ribbed (short) Middles, at 9½c. ℔ lb. Lard is less sought after at languid prices. The transactions since our last embrace 350 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9¾c.@10½c. ℔ lb. Beef is pretty brisk and buoyant; the transactions since our last consist of 350 bbls., in lots, at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$15 50 for extra do.; $6@$10 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $21@$25 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $16 50@$18 ℔ bbl. Butter is in good demand, at firm rates—11½c.@16½c. for Ohio; 14c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@24c. for prime to choice do. ℔ lb. Cheese is in request, and is steady, at 6½c.@8½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 125 tcs., at $3 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is quiet, with less offering, at our quotations: Liverpool, at 75c. for ground, and $1 15@$1 35 for fine, ℔ sack; Turks Island, 19c. ℔ bushel.

SALTPETRE—Crude, 6½c.@7c.; refined, 7½c.@10c.; Nitrate Soda, 4½c. ℔ lb.

SHOT—Drop, 6½c.; Buck, 6¾c. ℔ lb.

SOAP—Castile 11½c.@12½c.; Brown, 4½c.@7½c. ℔ lb.

SPELTER—Plates, 6½c.@7c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Are in lively request at advancing prices. No. 1 Nutmegs at 60c.; Mace, 42½c.@45c.; Cassia, in mats, 27c.@28c.; Pepper, 8½c.@8¾c., in bond, and 9c. free; Pimento, 6½c., in bond, and 6½c. free; Cloves, 7½c.@8c.; Race Ginger, 5c.@5½c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Are in good demand at steady prices. Sales 1,100 hhds., including new crop Cuba, at 5½c.; old crop do., at 5½c.@5¾c., and New-Orleans at 5c.@7c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 lbs. prime at 11c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—The demand is animated and holders are getting very full prices.

TIN—The demand is fair at rising prices, with a reduced supply available. We quote Straits at 25½c.@26c.; Banca at 27c.@28c. ℔ lb.; Plates at $9 25@$9 50 for I. C. Coke, and $11@$11 10 for ½ X. Terne at $8 75 for Coke, and $10 50 for Charcoal, ℔ box.

WHALEBONE—Is in request at prices within our range. Polar, 80c.@85c.; Ochotsk, small, at 75c.; N. W. Coast at 70c.@75c., and South Sea at 65c.@66c. ℔ lb. The advanced claims of factors, however, check business.

WHISKY—Sales have been confined to 250 bbls., in lots, at 23½c.@24c., cash, ℔ gallon.

ZINC—Sheet, 9c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS—Continue quiet at our quotations. For Liverpool, Cotton, 5-32d.@3-16d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 4½d.@5½d. ℔ bushel; Rosin, 1s. 9d.@1s. 10½d. ℔ bbl.; Pork, 2s. 6d.@3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. 6d. ℔ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@22s. 6d. ℔ ton. For London, Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d.; Pork, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s. 6d. ℔ 280 lbs.; Oil-Cake, 20s.@25s., and Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@25s. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates. The latest charters have been a ship from Mobile (chartered there) to Havre, Cotton, 1⅛c.; one from New-Orleans to Liverpool, Corn, 10d.; one 200 tons from Jacksonville, with Lumber, to Rio, and back to the United States with Coffee, $1 25 ℔ bag; two barks to Constantinople, Rum, 8c. ℔ gallon; one 250 tons, eight months in the African trade, $550 per month; a brig to Porto Rico and back, Sugar, 40c., and Molasses $2; one 200 tons, to Cardenas and back, 36c. and $2 50; a schooner to Cienfuegos and back, 37½c. and $2 50; a brig to Naples, a Neap. schooner to Rotterdam, and a bark to North side Cuba and back, on private terms.

PERSONAL.

CREDITORS OF CHARLES PETERS, late merchant of New-York, who left here about 1854, may hear of something to their advantage by communicating with J. B. NONES, No. 1½ Warren-st.

G.—I HAVE YOUR LETTERS. THE LAST ONE dated Jan. 20. Please write again. H.

WATCHES AND JEWELERY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

The subscriber is selling all descriptions of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND JEWELRY VERY LOW.

GOLD WATCHES—all styles for GENTLEMEN, Beautiful GOLD WATCHES for LADIES, LADIES' EAR-RINGS, PINS and BRACELETS, DIAMOND RINGS, PLAIN and CHASED GOLD RINGS, Pure Gold Wedding Rings, Gold Chatelaine Chains, Vest Chains and Guard Chains, Keys and Seals, Studs, Sleeve-buttons, Gold Spectacles, Eye-glasses, Gold Pencils, Gold Thimbles and Lockets. GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Brooklyn City Hospital, Brooklyn, Feb. 12, 1858.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF TRUSTEES held this day, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected officers of this Institution for the ensuing year:

President. JOHN HASLETT.
Vice-President. ROBERT NICHOLS.
Treasurer. JOHN BLUNT.
Secretary. HENRY P. MORGAN.
Superintendent. JOHN T. E. NICHOLS.

Surgeons.	*Physicians.*
D. C. ENOS, M. D.	JAMES CRANE, M. D.
D. E. KISSAM, M. D.	A. N. BELL, M. D.
J. M. MINER, M. D.	D. S. LANDON, M. D.
J. C. HUTCHISON, M. D.	H. S. SMITH, M. D.
House Surgeons.	*House Physician.*
ISAAC STEVES, Jr., M. D.	U. G. OWEN, M. D.
F. D. CUNNINGHAM, M. D.	

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 33 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

Envelopes.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

Wrapping Papers.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c. Cash paid for rags and paper-shavings.

MME. BRICE, FROM PARIS, NO. 467 Broome-st., east side, has the honor to inform the ladies that she does up curtains like new; laces mended and done up in the best manner; anything spotted with ink, rust, or sea water will be cleaned without changing anything in the laces. Traders and importers may call and have theirs done up so that it could be sold for new, at reasonable rates.

TO DRUGGISTS.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE late fire at No. 67 Maiden-lane, the subscriber has removed to No. 61, a few doors below, where he has concluded to close out the balance of his stock at greatly reduced prices. A. W. GARAUDAN, Importer of Druggists' Fancy Articles, No. 61 Maiden-lane.

COBURN'S PURE LARD OIL—WARRANTED very superior for burning and machinery, at a reduced price. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. Only agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

CHURCH AND REGULATOR CLOCKS, models, engravers' ruling machines, that work [illegible], [illegible] and light work done at low prices, at J. STOKELL'S Clock Factory, No. 25 Platt-st., New-York City.

SALAMANDER SAFE.—ONE OF HERRING'S large size salamander safes, will be sold at a very low price. Apply to the Bull's Head Bank, No. 3d-av.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], 5 Ann-st. Also, $3 50 DOUBLE-SOLE [illegible] BOOTS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PORTRAITS OF MY MARRIED FRIENDS.

[illegible] [illegible] YORK.

A new edition [illegible]

PORTRAITS OF MY MARRIED FRIENDS; OR, A PEEP INTO HYMEN'S KINGDOM.

One vol., 12mo., with seven illustrations. Cloth, gilt side. [illegible]

EXTRACTS OF REVIEWS AND NOTICES BY THE PRESS.

From the New-York Morning Express.

There is a freshness and a glow in the style and a lively interest that will secure it sympathy of every reader [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with many delightful [illegible]

From the New-York Evening Post.

This is the work of a close and sagacious observer. It consists of a series of pictures of connubial life. They are drawn with very considerable dramatic power; the style is unpretending and unaffected—a very rare merit in these days—and the narrative is not strained to suit the moral, but in every instance so natural as to justify the impression that the sketches are from life.

From the New-York Tribune.

A series of [illegible] [illegible] from actual observation. They are all marked by [illegible] little acuteness of perception, and portray several interesting varieties of character with fidelity to nature and beauty of expression.

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A very pleasant and readable volume, and one which will undoubtedly be very [illegible]

From the [illegible]

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The success of this delightful volume has been unprecedented in these times. We do not wonder, for the book is really a most charming one. [illegible] evinces ability equal to the production of a first-class novel.

The publishers will send a copy of this popular work by mail, free of postage, to any [illegible] within 3,000 miles, who will remit to them, by mail or otherwise, the price of the book.

CLUBBING THE HOME JOURNAL WITH THE MAGAZINES.

MORRIS & WILLIS' HOME JOURNAL for 1858, and either of the following Three-Dollar Works for the same period, will be sent to the address of any subscriber, for Four Dollars, to be paid in advance: The Home Journal and the Knickerbocker Magazine, Harper's Magazine, Emerson's Magazine, (published in the City of New-York) for one year, for [illegible]. The Home Journal, and either Godey's Lady's Book, or Graham's Magazine, (published in Philadelphia,) for one year, for [illegible]. The Home Journal, and either Blackwood's Magazine, Edinburgh Review, North British Review, Westminster Review, or the London Quarterly Review, (republished in this City at $3 per annum each, by Leonard Scott & Co.) for one year, for [illegible]. The Home Journal and Dickens' Household Words, (published at $3 per annum) for one year, for [illegible]. The Home Journal and the Crayon, (published monthly, at $3 per annum) for one year, for [illegible]. The Home Journal and the Atlantic Monthly (published in Boston at $3 per annum) for one year, for [illegible]. Orders inclosing the amount, addressed to MORRIS & WILLIS, No. 107 Fulton-st., will receive prompt attention. The two periodicals ordered will be sent to different addresses, if desired. By an arrangement with the editors of the HOME JOURNAL, the proprietors of the above-named Magazines will furnish subscribers [illegible] them as soon as they receive directions to do so from this establishment.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR MARCH.

Another of Godey's superb steel engravings, [illegible] the original, by permission: THE MOTHER'S BLESSING.

Cost of the plate alone $[illegible].

Another Beautiful Four Figure Colored Fashion Plate.

A LADY'S MORNING DRESS. Printed in Colors.

BLESSED ARE THE PEACEMAKERS. Another Engraving.

Mantle—Patchwork—Embroidery—[illegible] Toilet Cushion—Crochet Purse in Colored Silk—Alphabet of Fancy Letters—The Volume of Dress—The [illegible] Drawing Lesson—[illegible] Model Cottage—Lady's Shoe Bag—Boy's Jacket, with diagram how to make it—Dahlia, Rue-Wiper, [illegible] Berlin wool—Bead Bracelet—Sampler for [illegible]—Infant's [illegible], and how to [illegible]—Needlework [illegible].

There are 40 Engravings in all.

The literary matter in this No. is [illegible]

For sale by all the Dealers.

THE UPPER TEN.

The upper ten, belles, children, men,
To HANNEY'S store are flocking,
And more they get than Cinderella yet
Ever put into a stocking.
What is the pack on his old back
To HANNEY'S gift [illegible]
Ring, bracelet, watch, [illegible] [illegible], [illegible],
Of workmanship [illegible] [illegible]

All books or valentines bought at the American Gift and Book House, No. 333 Broadway, accompanied by presents. Catalogues of books and gifts free.

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DIXON'S MARITIME LAW-CONTAINING general and particular average, adjustment, abandonment, collision, bottomry and salvage, to which is added the general duties of masters and owners, with a copious appendix, containing several useful and legally approved forms. By FRANCIS B. DIXON. 1 vol. 8vo., $3 50. CHARLES T. EVANS, No. 321 Broadway.

THE LANCERS.—THE ONLY CORRECT COPY of the Lancers, as taught by E. Ferrero, is published, and for sale, by WM. HALL & SON. Price 50 cents. Printed directions may be had without charge.

"Bonnie Eloise; or, the Belle of Mohawk Vale." The beautiful ballad, by J. R. THOMAS, is now ready. Price 25 cents.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PROGRESS HALL, NORTHWEST CORNER OF TWENTY-NINTH STREET AND [illegible] AVENUE, SECOND FLOOR.—The opening of the Hall as a future place of worship for Spiritualists will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, the 18th inst., on which occasion Mr. IRA B. DAVIS has kindly volunteered to deliver an Address, to be followed by Mrs. E. J. FRENCH, (the celebrated Trance Medium,) in delivering a Lecture on the eventful uplifts of Spiritualism. [illegible] engaged there will also be present a selection [illegible] singing when in the entranced state. Aided by them, a portion of the Dodworth Choir have kindly volunteered their presence and aid for the occasion.

N. B.—There will be services for the future on SUNDAY AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS, at the Hall, commencing respectively at the hours of 3 and 7½ P. M.

On THURSDAY EVENINGS the Hall will be devoted to Lectures by Mrs. FARNUM, on which occasion there will be a charge of 10 cents for admission.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—Pupils' charity exhibition in aid of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor will take place at Hope Chapel, (by permission,) No. 718 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 18. Tickets, 25 cents each, may be obtained at the Institute, corner of 4th and 8th sts., [illegible] [illegible] and at the door on the evening of the performance.

EDW. ARROWSMITH, Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

P. S.—The above exhibition has been prepared by great labor on the part of the pupils, [illegible] [illegible] under the care of their instructors.

G. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

FRIENDLY SONS OF SAINT PATRICK.—A meeting of the members of this Society will be held at No. 49 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, 23d inst., at 2 P. M. A full attendance is requested as business of importance has to be attended to.

WALTER MAGEE, Secretary.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

DR. HAWKS' LECTURE.—IN COMPLIANCE with the request of the audience before whom it was delivered at the lecture room of the Historical Society, Dr. HAWKS will repeat his lecture, Old America's Message to Young America, at Niblo's Theatre, on THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets fifty cents. May be obtained at the Library of the Historical Society, at the corner of 11th-st., at T. J. Crowen's, No. [illegible] Broadway, and at the box office at Niblo's, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

OLD AMERICA'S MESSAGE TO YOUNG AMERICA—Tickets to Dr. HAWKS' Lecture at Niblo's Theatre, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, may be had of H. ANSTICE & CO'S, No. 38 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office, and HEGEMAN'S Drug Store, [illegible] [illegible] of 17th-st.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, Feb. 22, at 12 o'clock, noon, for printing and binding the books, journal and documents of the Board of Education, for 1858. The estimates must state the price per single copy, hundred and thousand, for binding the books, journal and documents; and the price for composition per thousand ems, the price of press work per token, and the price per ream of the paper to be used in printing the aforesaid books, journal and documents. Specimens of the books to be bound, and the documents to be printed, size of type, quality of paper, &c., and specifications for the same, to be seen at the Clerk's Office aforesaid.

WILLIAM SINCLAIR, GEORGE H. CLARK, A. H. BRUMWELL, ROBERT A. ADAMS, JOHN R. LYDECKER, Printing Committee of the Board of Education.

TO BUILDERS.—THE BOARD OF SCHOOL Officers of the Fifth Ward will receive sealed proposals for the erection of a new primary school-house in [illegible]-st., 200 feet west of 11th-av., according to the plans and specifications approved by the Board of Education, and on file in the Clerk's office.

Proposals can be made for the mason work and carpenter's work separately, or for the entire work, and will be received at the Clerk's office, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, 3d March, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], and must contain the names of two [illegible] [illegible] for the faithful performance of the contract. The lowest proposal will not necessarily be accepted, and the School Officers reserve to themselves the right [illegible]

[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 18, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning;—price two cents, served at [illegible] a week; mailed [illegible] a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; five copies for Five Dollars [illegible].

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash, invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York."

To Correspondents.

We are constantly in the receipt of communications purporting to state important facts, but entirely anonymous. We must repeat that, for reasons of evident propriety, anonymous communications conveying information will, under no circumstances, RECEIVE ANY ATTENTION WHATEVER. We must have such evidence as the writer's name and address may afford of the truth of his statements;—as a matter of course, they are always considered confidential.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence, containing important news, from all parts of the world, solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ The screw steamship *City of Baltimore* will leave this port to-day at 12 M. for Liverpool.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Collins steamship *Baltic* is now in her fourteenth day out from Liverpool, and overdue at this port. Nothing had been seen of her at Sandy Hook at 10 o'clock last night, after which the telegraph stopped working beyond the Highlands.

Our letters by the *Niagara*, received yesterday morning, contain much matter of interest. From China we learn that the preparations for the attack upon Canton were complete on the 16th of December. Hostilities would, in all probability, be commenced about Christmas. YEH's answer to Lord ELGIN's ultimatum leaves no room to believe that negotiations could possibly be renewed until Canton has been taken and occupied. In the operations directed against that city France and England will act in concert. Commissioner REED, however, has preserved a strict neutrality. Our correspondent on board the *Portsmouth*, writing with knowledge of the facts, gives some interesting particulars concerning Mr. REED's actual policy and his plans for the future.

Our Paris correspondent, in a letter which we publish elsewhere, gives some further details of the late attempted assassination of the Emperor. The conspiracy is understood to have been a thoroughly organized one. Five hundred men are supposed to have been implicated, and all had bound themselves by oath to effect the fiendish object of their plot. Important revelations, it is expected, will be made on the trial of PIERRI, ORSINI and RUDIO. The refugee question and NAPOLEON's "repressive measures" still form the chief subjects of discussion in the political circles of Paris.

In the United States Senate yesterday, resolutions from the Michigan Legislature were presented, opposing the admission of any more Slave States, and denouncing the Lecompton Constitution. Mr. [illegible]'s resolution relating to a protectorate of Central America and Mexico, was taken up, and after some debate was laid on the table. The Army bill occupied attention for the rest of the day, but without any result. The House adopted a resolution declaring it inexpedient to adopt the prayer of Mr. BROOKS who contests the seat of Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, for a Special Committee to take testimony. Lecompton was discussed in Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill.

The Governor's purpose of superseding the present Canal Auditor by a Republican appointee met an unexpected check in the Senate yesterday. All nominations made to that body go to a Committee of Senators from the Judicial District in which the nominee resides, who report the next week, unless otherwise ordered. In this case a motion was made, and carried, that the Committee report on the 5th day of next July. This is equivalent to a rejection of the nomination and a retention in office of the present incumbent. It is understood to have been brought about by the vote of Mr. SNOW, who was elected an independent against the regular Republican candidate in the Genesee County District. It is possible, of course, that this action may be reversed.

Previous to the Executive Session, nothing of importance was done by the State Senate yesterday. In the Assembly, among the petitions presented was one to compel the payment of laborers' wages in coin or State bills. Bills were reported favorably, requiring returns of mechanics' deposits in savings banks; to repeal the Metropolitan Police Law, and to allow the Harlem Railroad to run engines to Thirty-second-street. The Committee on Commerce and Navigation were empowered to send for persons and papers in reference to the New-York Ferries. Two bills are to be introduced for the removal of the State Capital—one by Mr. HANFORD for its removal to this City, and the other by Mr. [illegible] for its removal to Syracuse. Notice was also given of intention to introduce a bill for the construction of railroads on Broadway and parallel streets, and another to suppress intemperance and regulate the sale of intoxicating drinks. A bill was introduced for the better regulation of the New-York Fire Department.

The U. S. steam-frigate *Wabash*, bearing the broad pennant of Flag-Officer HIRAM PAULDING, arrived yesterday in 7 days from Havana. The following is the list of her officers: Flag-Officer—Hiram Paulding, Commander-in-Chief of the Home Squadron. Captain—Frederick Engle. Lieutenants—Geo. T. Sinclair, Edward A. Barnet, D. M. Fairfax, J. C. Beaumont, Leonard Paulding, S. P. Quackenbush, Hudson M. Garland. Purser—McKean Buchanan. Surgeon of the Fleet—G. R. B. Horner. Chaplain—Moses B. Chase. Captain of Marines—[illegible] Macomber. Chief-Engineer—James W. King. Passed Assistant Surgeon—J. H. Otis. Assistant Surgeon—Wm. Johnson, Jr. Lieut. of Marines—James Lewis. Flag Officer's Secretary—Russell Paulding. Midshipmen—M. Sicard, Edward Lea, H. H. Dalthe, E. S. Norton, A. P. Cooke, Geo. M. Blodgett, T. H. Eastman, Nathaniel Green. Captain's Clerk—A. O. Shuff. Purser's Clerk—R. Meiloch. First Assistant Engineers—Montgomery Fletcher, D. B. Macomb. Second Assistant Engineers—T. Williamson, E. W. Manning. Third Assistant Engineers—F. G. Peltz, [illegible] Jones, J. W. Thompson, Jr., Geo. J. Barry. Boatswain—Chas. Woodland. Gunner—Wm. H. Hamilton. Carpenter—N. Mager. Sailmaker—James Ferguson.

Reports of disasters resulting from the gale which has prevailed for several days begin to reach us. A dispatch from Long Branch states that yesterday morning an unknown schooner was discovered sunk about half a mile off that point—judged, from that portion of her rigging out of water, to be a wrecking vessel. A dead body was found in the rigging, and the rest of the crew are supposed to be lost. The schooner *Charles Colgate*, from Baltimore for this port, went ashore on Tuesday night at Squan Beach, and will probably be a total loss. The crew were saved.

The steamer *Magnolia*, running between Wilmington and Fayetteville, N.C., burst her boiler yesterday, killing from fifteen to twenty persons. No particulars are given.

The meeting of the Anti-Lecomptonites, intended for last Friday, came off last night at the Chinese Assembly Rooms. The room was crowded, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested. Mr. JAMES A. MACMASTER, of the *Freeman's Journal*, called the meeting to order. Hon. GEO. BANCROFT presided, and introduced Hon. F. P. STANTON, who spoke for more than two hours, to the evident satisfaction of his audience.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening. The Board of Aldermen had adopted a communication from the Mayor, and also a resolution authorizing him to enter into negotiations with the Postmaster-General in relation to the erection of a new post-office at the sole expense of the general Government. With this action the Board of Councilmen concurred, adopting also an alteration carried in the other Board which will render it imperative that all future proceedings be reported to the Common Council for confirmation, in the order of their occurrence.

The detention of the Collins steamers is owing to the fact that Messrs. BROWN, BROTHERS & Co. have sued out a writ of execution for $638,896 against the New-York and Liverpool Mail Steamship Company, and the steamers are in the hands of the Sheriff upon attachment. The execution is returnable 60 days from Jan. 25.

The Board of Education met last evening. A great deal of routine business was transacted. The reports of the School Inspectors of the different Wards with regard to the safety of the various school edifices, urge the necessity of making immediate alteration in most of them and rebuilding many. No prospect, this affords, of diminished expenditures in the School Department yet.

The examination of the charges preferred by the Comptroller, against Messrs. SMITH and FITZPATRICK, were continued yesterday before Recorder BARNARD. Messrs. DYKEMAN, BRANAGAN, PURDY and D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk of the Common Council, were examined. They gave an elaborate statement of the manner in which the Corporation business has been transacted for a considerable time previous to and since the death of JOSEPH S. TAYLOR. Mr. GRAHAM, for the defence, endeavored to show that Mr. SMITH occupied a responsible position in the office; that this was the cause of jealousy on the part of the other clerks; and that, hence, what would otherwise have been considered a mistake, was paraded as a criminal act. All the witnesses who were connected with the office, denied any feeling of jealousy, in most emphatic terms. Mr. VALENTINE testified that Mr. SMITH was the person who received papers in relation to contracts from him, and that he had the impression that his position in the Comptroller's office was that of confidential clerk: or at least that his position was one of more than ordinary responsibility. The Comptroller and his Deputy, Mr. CADY, were present during the entire day. Ex-Judge WHITING intimated that he would put Mr. FLAGG upon the stand before the close of the examination, which, at 3 P. M. was adjourned to Tuesday next.

Dr. LIEBER delivered at Mozart Hall, last night, his inaugural lecture upon assuming the Professorship of Political Economy in Columbia College. It was a most eloquent and altogether unique affair,—and though the hall was intolerably cold and the fringe of young collegians along the rear of the room, outrageously impertinent in their loud conversation, the audience unwillingly heard the distinguished speaker announce that he would try their patience no longer. His subject was Political Economy.

The Philosophical Society held its regular meeting at the Mechanics' Institute last evening, Professor MAPES, President of the Society, in the Chair. The subject for the evening was, "The influence of the atmosphere upon the surfaces on which it impinges." The subject for the next meeting is, "What are the probable substitutes for steam?"

The Grand Jury, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, offered a presentment, in which especial reference was made to the habitual violation of the laws enacted for the proper observance of the Sabbath. The attention of the authorities was also drawn to the generally insecure state of our public-school buildings. The whole presentment was unusually interesting.

The trial of JOHN MEYERS and PETER SMITH, charged with attempting to kill JOHN B. JACQUES, in the Ninth Ward of Brooklyn, on Jan. 6 last, was commenced in the Kings County Court of Sessions, yesterday. The testimony of JACQUES himself, and of other witnesses for the prosecution, rehearsed the history of the outrage, which we have already published. Witnesses were examined by the defence, for the purpose of impeaching JACQUES' character. The case is not yet concluded.

JAMES DUYCKINCK, who was shot on Monday night at the lager-beer saloon, No. 108 Canal-street, died at 8 o'clock last evening. SUDENKOFF, the Tenth Ward constable who shot him, is still kept in close confinement.

An extensive conflagration occurred last night in Maiden-lane and Liberty-street, in the early part of the evening, destroying three buildings and property to the amount of $250,000.

The Coroner's Jury, in the Pierpont-street (Brooklyn) homicide case, yesterday rendered a verdict, holding PATRICK LALLY, GEORGE NEGAREY, and JOSEPH J. MELLEN, to answer for the murder.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Hoboken Fire Department Fund, held on Tuesday evening, Mr. WM. H. PECKHAM was elected Vice-President, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of PETER POWLESS; and Mr. CHARLES T. PERRY was elected Treasurer in the place of Mr. JOSEPH W. STICKLER, who had also resigned. The amount of money now in this Fund is about $2,000, and there are at present no pensioners.

The General Markets, yesterday, were heavy and languid for Cotton. Flour was in good demand at steady prices, though it closed quietly. A limited business was transacted in Wheat, while Corn was more freely dealt in at previous quotations. Provisions were less active. Hog products were somewhat irregular in price. White Beef advanced a shade. Rio Coffee was brisker and dearer. Sugars were more sought after at unchanged figures. Resin and Spirits Turpentine were in fair demand at full rates. Freights continued quiet, with 555 vessels of all classes in port.

The Cattle Market reports of yesterday's transactions indicate a good time for lovers of fine Beef who do not abstain from meat during the Lenten season. There was a large supply of unusually good Cattle on sale with but a moderate demand, and prices gave way early in the day and continued to decline until evening, when there were 300 to 400 animals unsold. The surplus resulted more from the large size and weights of the Cattle and the small demand, than from numbers offered, as the total City receipts for the week were but 3,030, which is 113 less than the average weekly receipts for last year.

Kansas Stops the Way.

It is generally understood that President BUCHANAN chafes exceedingly under the delays and embarrassments of the Kansas *imbroglio*. The Kansas carriage stops his way! He came into office eager and determined to render his Administration illustrious by the acquisition of Cuba, and by other practical applications of the principles of the Ostend manifesto. But the Kansas agitation has rendered it impossible for him to give the least attention to matters of that sort. Instead of acquiring new territory he is harassed and vexed to take care of what we have; and his principal motive for insisting upon the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution is the hope that he may thus be rid of the question altogether.

It is very common and popular to ascribe the course of the Administration upon the Kansas question to a distinct and explicit compact with the Slave Power. Mr. BUCHANAN is supposed to have covenanted before his election with the leading propagandists of Slavery, that he would bring Kansas into the Union as a Slave State; this pledge, it is believed, was the condition of his Southern support, and the necessity of redeeming it compels him to his present policy. We give no credit to these current imputations, partly because they are unnatural, and partly because they are unnecessary. Such secret political compacts, like the compacts popularly supposed to be made with the devil, are sometimes useful as furnishing an easy method of explaining what is otherwise unintelligible; and they are just about as imaginary as those infernal arrangements. We do not believe that Mr. BUCHANAN made any promise to bring Kansas into the Union as a Slave State, or that his present policy is in pursuance of any engagement with the Slavery propagandists of the South. The emergency of the day must always dictate the policy of the day; and neither Mr. BUCHANAN nor the South could any more foresee, a year and a half ago, the state of things in Kansas, than they can now foresee what its condition will be a year and a half hence.

But Mr. BUCHANAN undoubtedly sees that Kansas is infinitely troublesome to him—that it diverts public attention from other subjects, and until settled definitively, so far as the action of the Federal Government is concerned, will prevent any important movement in any other direction. He jumps to the conclusion, therefore, that if Kansas can only be brought into the Union, the connection of the Federal Government with its affairs will be ended; and under this conviction he determines to *force* it in, without any regard to manner, circumstances, or the opinions and wishes of the people of Kansas themselves. We have very *little doubt that this is the main* consideration which has governed his action. He is anxious to be rid of an embarrassing and vexatious subject, and takes what he supposes to be the speediest and most direct means of accomplishing that result.

But Mr. BUCHANAN should know that a straight line is not, in politics, as it is in mathematics, the shortest distance between two points. Forcing Kansas into the Union, against the will of her people, under a Constitution which they dislike, may involve much more serious objections than the delay which a more honest course might involve. If the people of Kansas, or any considerable portion of them, should obstinately refuse obedience to the authority thus imposed upon them,—and should forcibly and pertinaciously prevent the new State government from exercising its authority, a state of things might arise which would give the Executive a good deal more trouble than any which he anticipates.

But one thing is certain:—the settlement of the Kansas question will not end the causes of public excitement, or restore quiet and perpetual peace to the public mind. It is much more likely to be the prelude to new agitations and new projects of a much more formidable and engrossing nature. The instant Mr. BUCHANAN gets Kansas off his hands, he will enter zealously and vigorously upon the prosecution of his projects for the acquisition of Cuba. In the letter which he wrote to Senator BROWN of Mississippi, previous to the election, he declared that the acquisition of Cuba should be the great and leading object of his Administration, and that, whenever he could accomplish this, he would gladly resign and hand the office over to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. It may safely be taken for granted that he has neither forgotten nor abandoned this intention, and that he will enter upon its prosecution the instant he can obtain relief from other engagements.

The Americans in China.

The full details of the English operations before Canton, furnished by the correspondent of the London *Times*, in a letter which we this morning publish, confirm in every particular the views which we yesterday took of the actual position and probable progress of affairs in the East, and throw into the strongest relief the impracticable, not to say the insignificant character of the attitude to which our own Minister seems to be condemned by the policy of the Administration. A letter from our own Correspondent at Hong Kong amply bears out the impression conveyed in the letter of our British cotemporary, that Mr. REED has been subjected to a mortifying rebuff by the Imperial Commissioner, and that the attempt to deal with the Chinese, as one might deal with the Mexicans or the Spanish, has been attended with all the ridiculous consequences which any person, familiar with the Chinese character and policy, might easily have predicted at the outset. We can very well understand that the actual complication of diplomatic relations in China may have appeared to the American Administration to offer an admirable opportunity for a winning game of "masterly inactivity," and astute neutrality. Had the Chinese been Europeans, nothing could have been easier than for an American Envoy to step in between YEH and Lord ELGIN, and secure for himself and his country a favorable treaty on the most agreeable terms. But as the Chinese are not Europeans but Chinese, Mr. REED has found himself suddenly left in the most unpleasant category of the vocative case; calling aloud, that is, and receiving no answer; making conciliatory advances, and being rather abruptly advised to wait until he is wanted.

The opportunity for making our flag respectably conspicuous in the Chinese waters, has probably slipped away before this time. The attack on Canton was doubtless made before Christmas by the combined forces of France and England, and as the knot of the Chinese difficulty centres at Canton, it has, we presume, been already loosened by the sword. It is useless, therefore, to regret that we have not done what it is too late for us to attempt to do, but in the certainly possible event of prolonged and serious hostilities in the Chinese seas it is highly desirable that our Minister should be prepared to make the American interest in all commercial treaties past and present *felt and recognized by the Chinese themselves*. This is a matter not merely of *amour-propre*, but of sound policy. For the sake of the Chinese as well as for our own interest, it is extremely important that the conclusion of the present serious discussion should not leave in the Chinese mind any such notion of our inferiority to the English and the French as will infallibly be generated by our failure to participate in the exaction of the rights of the Christian powers. We may be very sure that if the Chinese are forced to render justice to the claims of Christendom, they will seize the earliest opportunity of avenging upon the subjects of any Christian State which may seem to them to occupy a secondary rank among the barbarians, the concessions wrung from them by the strong.

If, however, Mr. REED is to be armed with authority to avail himself of the progress of events, he must also be armed with the means of availing himself of that authority. Commissioner YEH may well afford to laugh at our impotent envoy, who for all practical purposes might as well be talking at him from the Territory of Minnesota as from the gigantic steamer of that name. Before Mr. REED sailed for China, we dwelt with specific urgency upon the necessity of providing him with vessels of light draught, in which he might be able to reach the great seats of Chinese authority, and we have reason to know that the particular attention of the Government was drawn to our representations by Mr. REED himself. As yet, however, no step has been taken towards giving the American Mission efficiency, and our Plenipotentiaries now sits, like Rogero, "beside the bottomless pool of despondency, angling for impossibilities."

HARD UP.—Poor old BENNETT says that the Congressional Committee of investigation "have ascertained that $8,000 of the $87,000 expended by LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., was spent on the TIMES and *Journal of Commerce* of this City." This is a fair specimen of the desperate shifts to which the *Herald* is reduced. The statement is a pure invention,—as nothing of the kind has ever been hinted in any other quarter or dreamed of by the Committee. But this is a matter of not the slightest consequence. Poor BENNETT *must* make an effort of some kind against his "obscure cotemporary," and the only way it can be done is by downright lying.

The Press and Dr. Bellows' Lectures.

Rev. DR. BELLOWS, we regret to see, has been thrown into an unhappy state of mind by the failure of his lectures on Pauperism and Crime to attract that degree of public attention which they deserved. He has written a letter to the Editor of the *Tribune*, which we transfer to our own columns, in which he censures with some justice and a good deal more of tartness, the inadequate and occasionally unintelligible reports of them which appeared in that paper; and with the avowed charitable intent of relieving our neighbor from the suspicion that he is alone in thus offending, the reverend gentleman attempts to drag the TIMES into the same condemnation. We would do anything in reason to salve the wounded feelings of the *Tribune*, but we cannot submit to so sweeping an impeachment of our sanity and common sense as the Doctor's letter embodies.

Dr. BELLOWS quotes from the TIMES of Tuesday morning what he says pretends to be a "report" of his lecture of the previous evening. The paragraph in question purports to be no such thing. Our report of the lecture was crowded out by the pressure of news and other matter in which, it was believed, the public would feel a keener interest,—and the sentence over which he makes so much ado was inserted under the "News of the Day"—not as a report of the lecture,—but merely as a notice that it had been delivered. In printing it the type-setters made one or two blunders in punctuation,—as will be seen by the following comparison:

As Written.	*As Printed.*
"The Rev. Dr. BELLOWS delivered another of his Lowell lectures at Clinton Hall last evening. The lecture-room was full, and the lecturer was listened to attentively. He described man as a creature characterized by universal wants. He not only wants and receives, but wants and takes. When he can give a fair equivalent in labor or its products, and demands nothing beyond what society can fairly grant and sell, crime, the lecturer said, is impossible; when otherwise, vice is the result."	"The Rev. Dr. BELLOWS delivered another of his Lowell lectures at Clinton Hall last evening. The lecture-room was full, and the lecturer was listened to attentively. He described man as a creature characterized by universal wants. He not only wants and receives, but wants and takes. when he can give a fair equivalent in labor or its products, and demands nothing beyond what society can fairly grant and sell. Crime, the lecturer said, is impossible; when otherwise vice is the result."

Dr. BELLOWS expends all the force of his indignation upon this unhappy substitution in the TIMES of a period for a comma! Upon the strength of that mistake, which a very little unexcited attention would have enabled him to correct, he reads the Press a very serious and impressive homily upon "the employment of incompetent, insufficient, or unreliable persons in the responsible office of reporters,"—which he characterizes as a "great offence against those public men who ask no patronage from the Press, but only *either entire neglect* or correct reports of their public performances." We concede the justice of the requirement that "correct reports" should be given where any are attempted; and we claim, in spite of the Doctor's laborious criticism upon a typographical error, that, as a general thing, the reports of the TIMES, though not all we hope to make them, are not obnoxious to serious objection in this respect.

But Dr. BELLOWS does himself, as well as the Press, much less than justice in craving for his public performances "entire neglect"—because he "asks no patronage from the Press." We took great pleasure in complying with the request that we should call public attention to this series of lectures, and supposed that we were entitled thereby at least to the courtesy which is always due to a well-meant service. It was not our fault that "the guides and teachers, the clergymen and fathers of the City" had more serious engagements, to use his own language, than listening to these lectures by one whom "nineteen years of public life in New-York" had so well qualified to discuss the subject. We did what we could to bring the matter to the public attention by noticing the lectures from day to day:—if the Press had practiced that "entire neglect" which the Doctor now appears to crave, his audiences might have been even smaller than those which he did address.

Dr. BELLOWS evinces in this letter what seems to us to be rather an undignified and uncalled-for sensitiveness to the errors of the Press, as well as to the neglect of the Public. It was quite proper for him to correct the misrepresentation of his sentiments which led to Dr. TYNG's denunciation, and we can very well excuse the sharp, though needlessly, personal terms in which he rebukes the criticism of that divine. But we do not think he was called upon to denounce the Press or to read it so severe a lecture upon its duties and responsibilities as the incident has provoked. At all events, he should have some better ground than a trifling typographical error in punctuation, for so sweeping a censure as he passes upon the reports of the TIMES.

NEW-JERSEY'S ULTIMATUM.—There is a resolution before the Legislature at Albany for the appointment of a new set of Commissioners, consisting of three prominent citizens of the State, to proceed to New-Jersey, and endeavor to complete a negotiation with the authorities for the permission to locate our Quarantine at Sandy Hook. But we fear that no attempt of the kind will be successful unless the demands of our modest neighbor are acceded to. It has been intimated that if Dr. THOMPSON, the Health Officer, should be willing to share the fees of his office with some Jersey Blue, or if the State pride of our neighbor were modified by a reasonable number of appointments at the Quarantine, the desired object might be obtained.

But we hardly think the ambition of New-Jersey could be so easily satisfied. Judging from the tone of the New-Jersey Press, we should say that nothing short of yielding to our sister State the whole of Staten Island, which she claims as her rightful property, will be regarded as an adequate compensation for the privilege of spending a million or two of dollars in building hospitals and wharves at Sandy Hook.

But, in naming such extravagant terms, probably our neighbor remembers the prudent maxim "If you try for a bishop's gown, you will stand a chance of obtaining at least a sleeve."

TOLLS ON RAILROADS.—In the perspicuous report of Hon. N. S. BENTON, Canal Auditor, which appeared in yesterday's TIMES, he takes decided ground in favor of reimposing canal tolls upon the competing Railroads, which measure he urges as one of justice to the State, whose revenue has been seriously impaired by the removal of tolls from the Railroads in 1851.

The Auditor shows very clearly that the Act of that year releasing the Central and Erie roads from the payment of tolls, together with the resolution of 1852, in the tariff of canal tolls thereby made necessary, has had the effect materially to lessen the receipts of the State Treasury.

It cannot be doubted that a reimposition of tolls upon Railroads would greatly replenish the Treasury, and enable the State much more easily *to pay off the Canal debt*. Such a measure possesses, too, a large popularity among the tax-payers, who naturally prefer seeing the railroads assessed to submitting themselves to an operation so disagreeable.

Yet these facts by no means prove either the justice or the expediency of tolling the railroads. The State has chosen to enter into the carrying trade. It has built the Erie Canal for the accommodation of all who may wish to use it. But it should submit to competition like all others engaged in like business. If the Railroads are able to divert trade from the Canal, it must be because they offer superior inducements. The State, indeed, has the power to cripple those avenues of transportation, and thus drive them out of the field of freight competition; but is this a power that ought to be exercised? Decidedly not. Such a measure, too, would prove, in its operation, oppressive to the mass of the people, and injurious to their interests; for the freest use of all the avenues to market is one of the most important advantages which can be enjoyed by the farmer, the merchant and the mechanic. We are not of those who apprehend any permanent injury to the interests of the Canals from the influence of Railroads. Water carriage possesses peculiar advantages, which will assert their claims. Temporary declension of Canal revenues will occur, and has occurred. But time will vindicate the Canals. We believe the true policy of the State is to complete the enlargement as soon as practicable, and leave competition free.

THE BOOKS IN THE AUDITOR'S OFFICE.—We copied from the Albany *Atlas and Argus* a few days since, a note from Mr. N. S. BENTON, the Auditor of the Canal Department, contradicting a report in the *Tribune* that the books of his office had not been posted for a year. Mr. BENTON's correction was neither full nor explicit. It was, doubtless, intended merely to deny that the books have *fallen* in arrear during his administration, though he refers to the fact that "two Reports from the Department for the last fiscal year have been sent to the Legislature," as presumptive evidence of the incorrectness of the statement in question.

We believe the facts of the case to be somewhat different, both from the *Tribune's* report and from Col. BENTON's implied contradiction of it. Unless we have been misinformed, the books of the Auditor's Department *have not been posted for several years*:—and, though Mr. BENTON may not be any more responsible for the neglect than either of his predecessors, the defect is one which should, by all means, be corrected. The records of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, if we are not mistaken, for 1855, contain a resolution adopted by them, directing the Auditor to have the books of the Department posted immediately,—as it was then notorious that they were greatly in arrear. Whether the instructions of this resolution were ever carried into effect we are not aware, as there was immediately afterwards a change in the Board as well as in the Auditorship; but the default, at all events, did not commence with the present Auditor.

The whole matter of book-keeping has passed into the hands of the Chief Clerk, who has, upon memoranda of his own, the materials from which the annual reports of the Department are made up,—which could not be gathered from the books—certainly not, without the Chief Clerk's assistance. One result of this neglect to post the books, whether intentional or otherwise, has been, that the Chief Clerk has become an indispensable *attaché*, and has not suffered the fate of other subordinate officers in the various political changes of the day. The public service has, undoubtedly, profited by his retention, but it ought to be due to some better cause.

THE LAW'S DELAY.—A Select Committee of the Assembly, of which Hon. JAMES S. SLUYTER is Chairman, made a report yesterday on the delays and other abuses in our Courts of Justice. This report, published in the TIMES of to-day, contains some sensible suggestions, which we commend to the attention of the Bench and the Bar.

In some of the Judicial Districts business is not in arrear, while in others it is largely so—a difference explained by the well-known fact that there is an immense disparity in the number of causes—the Court business in New-York City alone exceeding the aggregate in all the other seven Districts. The Committee believe that the number of Supreme Court Judges in the State (thirty-two) is sufficient for all the business, and that with proper distribution and discipline every cause might be disposed of in the term when it is entered upon the calendar. They think the Judges should not confine their labors and responsibility to their respective Districts, but should meet, confer and apportion their force, by which any great accumulation of causes could be entirely prevented. As matters are now managed, we have, not one Supreme Court, as the constitutional theory is, but eight, acting separately, without concert, and, of course, with comparative inefficiency.

The frequency of injunctions is also pointed out by the report as an evil requiring speedy abatement.

The Committee have framed two bills—one imposing a penalty upon the postponement of causes and useless appeals; the other providing against the abuse of injunctions. But they express the opinion that the remedy for existing evils rests mainly with Judges and lawyers, and with suitors whose interest is so deeply concerned [illegible] Courts.

The American [illegible] and New-York [illegible]

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Referring to a letter I addressed to the TIMES, on the 22d inst., on the subject of the [illegible] made to my house in November, it has since occurred to me, in consequence of various [illegible] remarks contained in American papers on the subject of guarantees given for the same, that it is advisable to state the following particulars:

The Charter of the Bank of England forbids the Governor and Directors from lending money on any but British securities, and a considerable portion deposited by my house being in bonds of the various States and cities of the United States, the rule of the Bank required, in addition, a guarantee, (as it would have done had the securities been United States Treasury notes,) which was promptly given. The Joint Stock Banks required no such addition. Some personal friends, and parties interested, (about eight in number,) have given their names to guarantee separate sums, amounting to about £90,000 in the aggregate only, out of the £300,000 which my house has received from the Banks. The parties who have become guaranteers feel, as myself and partners do, that, securities having been given by my firm for the full sum borrowed, their responsibility is merely nominal.

The circumstance of all the three great American houses who obtained assistance from the Bank of England in the crisis of 1857 having given guarantees, *without other security*, has doubtless led the correspondents of the American press into the errors to which I have alluded.

I am, very respectfully yours,
GEORGE PEABODY.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 25, 1858.

Political Items.

The town elections in Steuben County have resulted in the election of a Republican Board of Supervisors.

In Chemung County the Democrats have carried the Board of Supervisors.

In St. Lawrence County the Republicans have gained a small majority on town elections.

Academy of Music.

MR. ULLMAN'S Spring season—it will be subscription—commences on Monday next. The programme is unusually interesting, the two principal features being Mr. FRY's opera of "Leonora" and MEYERBEER's "Huguenots." For the opening night BELLINI's opera of "I Puritani" has been selected—with FORMES, LAGRANGE, GASSIER, &c., in the cast. The sale of tickets commences to-day at the Academy and the other places.

Destructive Fire in Liberty-street, and Maiden-lane—Three Buildings Destroyed—Loss $250,000.

About 7 o'clock last night (Wednesday) a fire was discovered in the six-story building, No. 56 Maiden-lane and No. 25 Liberty-street. The building extended through from street to street, and was about 40 feet front. The firemen were soon on the ground, but notwithstanding their exertions the fire spread with great rapidity, and in a very short time the entire edifice was in flames. It was first seen on the top or sixth floor on the Maiden-lane side, and on the second floor on Liberty-street. It is uncertain as yet, on which floor the fire originated.

The second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth floors were occupied by CHARLES [illegible], dealer and importer of fancy porcelain china and glassware. The entire stock was totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at from $100,000 to $150,000, and said to be insured for $100,000 in City Insurance Companies. The first floor and basement was occupied by WEBBLE & Co., household furnishing goods, hardware, &c. A portion of their stock was saved but the loss will amount to about $10,000, said to be fully insured. The building is owned by [illegible] WEBBLE. It is totally destroyed—loss about [illegible], fully insured. The flames soon extended into the upper floors of No. [illegible] Maiden-lane, also occupied by WEBBLE & Co., destroying all the stock.

The first floor was occupied by FREE & Co., dealers in cloths. Their stock was all removed by the insurance patrol and firemen. It will be somewhat damaged by water, probably to the amount of $1,000. Insured for $7,000 in the Lenox, Lamar and [illegible] Insurance Companies. The building is owned by the estate of JAMES TRUMBECK. It is damaged about $4,000. We were unable to learn if it was insured, as the agent resided out of town. The fire also communicated to No. 23 Liberty-street, a three-story brick building occupied by EDWARD HIS, importer of French and German fancy goods. His stock was nearly all destroyed. Mr. H. estimates his loss at about $40,000, on which he has $30,000 insurance. The building is damaged about $2,000, and it is said to be insured. Building No. 60 Maiden-lane and No. 21 Liberty-street, occupied by [illegible], importers of China and glass ware, was also damaged. The stock of fancy goods in No. 54 Maiden-lane, owned by ALTHOF, BERGMANN & Co., was damaged by water about $1,000. The stock is insured for $102,000.

At one time fears were entertained for the safety of several of the adjoining buildings. The sparks were very thick and large. Several of the buildings were on fire on the roof, but the flames were soon extinguished. A shed in the rear of No. 11 Gold-street, occupied as a packing-box manufactory, was on fire, and the bells again sounded an alarm for the Seventh District, but through the prompt action of the firemen the flames were soon extinguished.

FIRE IN WEST NINETEENTH-STREET.—At 7 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the basement of No. 123 West Nineteenth-street, occupied by a German baker. The damage, principally by water, amounted to about $100. Several poor families occupied the upper part of the building, and one or two moved out their furniture, expecting the building would be consumed.

VESSELS IN PORT.—There were in this port and Brooklyn on Tuesday, 20 steamers, 118 ships, 64 barks, 67 brigs, and 277 schooners; total, 546. Of these there are up for foreign ports 103; for distant ports in the United States, 61, total, 164; leaving 382 vessels of all kinds lying at our docks without any particular employment or destination.

The screw steamship *New-York*, of the Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company, left this port on the 19th of January, in company with the *Baltic*, and arrived at Greenock on the 28th, the same day that the *Baltic* reached Liverpool,—an unusually quick passage.

THE READING FUGITIVE.—Mr. HUGGINS, of Lovejoy's Hotel, assures us that the story we published on the authority of the New-York Police, concerning the arrest on Tuesday morning of an alleged fugitive from Reading, was all wrong. The fugitive was at Lovejoy's, though not known, and the Clerk offered to render to the New-York Officer all possible aid in arresting him, when identified. But the officer was not sure of his prisoner and concluded to defer it till morning. Before the officer returned next morning—some hour and a half—the Reading Officer arriving had effected the arrest. The New-York Officer was not "blown on" by the clerk, but the Reading Officer did blow him up handsomely for his dilatoriness, which was very near cheating Justice of a victim.

☞ The steam-propeller 10-gun corvette built for the Emperor of Russia by W. W. WEBB, Esq., of this City, was yesterday raised on the large Balance Dry-Dock foot of Pike-street, to be coppered, before making her trial trip, in a few days. She is about 1,400 tons, full rigged, and a splendid specimen of what can be done by the naval architects of this City.

MORE LIGHT WANTED.—Capt. WEED, of the Second Ward, reports that more than half the gas lamps in his Precinct were not burning on Tuesday evening. In Platt-street a single lamp was burning, giving just enough light to make the darkness visible.

☞ The receipts of the "Calico Ball" at the Academy of Music amount in cash to $5,196, and of goods donated in addition $1,650, total, $6,846; from this take $2,284 expenses, and the balance left for charity is $4,562.

MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA.—On Tuesday PETER CONWAY, an Irishman, 42 years old, was murdered in his own distillery, in Hope-street, near Phoenix, in Philadelphia, during an entertainment given to his friends on the occasion of opening the place. JOHN WILSON and PATRICK BRADLEY, both Irish, quarreled with him, and CONWAY was stabbed, dying in three hours afterwards. The murderers are under arrest.

THE STATE JUDICIARY.

Interesting Legislative Report on the Delays and Abuses in the Administration of Justice.

To the Assembly of the State of New-York:

The Committee appointed by resolution of the Assembly on the 17th day of April, 1857, to inquire into the causes of the alleged delays in the administration of Justice of this State, and, if they find such delays, to suggest a remedy, beg leave to report:

That, having entered upon the performance of the duties imposed upon them, they caused a circular [illegible] to be sent to the Clerk of every County in the State. Answers have been received from only twenty-two Counties, viz: the Counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Chemung, Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Rockland, Tioga, [illegible], Steuben, St. Lawrence, [illegible], and New-York — a summary of which is contained in the table hereto annexed, marked "B." [illegible], however, has been received from other quarters, and from all the Committee is able, as it conceives, to give a reliable account of the condition of the Courts.

In some of the Districts the business is not in arrear; in others there is a large accumulation. The First, Third and Eighth Districts show a great number of causes, appearing and reappearing on successive calendars. In a part of the Second District (the County of Kings) there have been, until lately, great impediments in the dispatch of business. In the rest of the State there does not appear to be any considerable delay.

The causes of the delays which exist in some quarters are easily discovered. The principal of them are the want of concerted and systematic action on the part of the Judges, and the habit of procrastination prevailing on the bench and at the bar. The former results, in a great degree, from the disintegration of the Supreme Court. Instead of one Court for the whole State, whose Judges meet, consult together and act in concert, there are practically eight distinct Courts, the Judges of which are called Judges of the Supreme Court of the State, but who are Judges of the Supreme Court in nothing but the name. It was unquestionably the intention of the framers of the Constitution that they should interchange with each other; that they should act for the State, though elected by Districts [illegible] under the Constitution [illegible] to the [illegible] where they were elected, and for whose [illegible] to think it their duty to provide. If it were otherwise — if the Judges of each District [illegible] that they are Judges not for that District, but for all the Districts; that they are in a great measure responsible for delays which exist in any quarter, we think these delays would be materially lessened. They would meet, and arranging the whole judicial force, which is large in the aggregate, would distribute it according to the demand for it, and wherever there appeared to be extraordinary wants would meet them by extraordinary force. [illegible] Judges enough in the State to dispose of every cause at the first term when it appears upon the calendar, we do not doubt; and where that result is not obtained, the failure is owing to an unequal distribution of judicial force, and the irregular working of that which is applied.

Take the City of New-York for example. The causes which arise in the district, equal, in the amount of judicial labor required to dispatch them, all that arise in the seven other districts; while the judicial force given to it is not more than one-fourth that of the whole State.

We are well aware that with the small salaries allowed to the Judges of the Supreme Court, they find the residence in New-York a serious burden. If any recommendation of ours would induce the Legislature to increase the salary, or provide for [illegible], it should earnestly be given. But until that is done, it [illegible] that one who accepts the office of Judge, [illegible] the salary, cannot reasonably hesitate, by reason of its inadequacy, to do all that is required by the nature of his office, as the needs [illegible].

As a natural consequence of the present unequal distribution of judicial force, some of the judges are [illegible], while others have comparatively little to do. It would be invidious for us to discriminate between [illegible]; but if the burdens of the judicial office [illegible] more equally borne, we [illegible] that the Legislature inquire after the [illegible] and provide, so far as legislation can provide, against their repetition.

The average amount of labor performed by our judges is certainly below that performed by the judges of England and France. From a report presented to the French Government in 1856, it appears that the Court of Cassation disposed of [illegible] cases in 1846; and returns made to the House of Commons, in 1854, show that the English Common Law Judges were occupied in Court [illegible] days of the year, not counting the time spent in other business. The seven judges in Chancery decided 5,000 appeals, petitions, cases, exceptions, claims, demurrers and special motions, between November, 1852, and February, 1854.

Besides this want of systematic and concerted action on the part of the judges, there is another cause of delay, greater in effect, and more difficult to master, which is the habit of procrastination into which both the Bench and the Bar have fallen.

For the purpose of showing the operation of this habit, the Committee procured short-hand reporters to attend the Circuit Court and General Terms of the Supreme Court, and the General and Special Terms of the Superior Court, and Court of Common Pleas, on the 10th day of February instant, and report accurately the proceedings of the first hour. A very brief abstract of the report is contained in the Schedule D annexed. Possibly a still better illustration of this mischievous habit of procrastination might be given, in the history of references in the City of New-York. Under our system a referee is a substituted Judge; chosen generally by the parties. He has it in his power to dispose of the case at once. There need be no more delay before him, nor no more time spent than just enough to take the testimony and hear the arguments of counsel. Nevertheless, it is certain that references are dragged on from month to month, and from year to year, till they have come to be the most dilatory and the most expensive of all modes of trial. The great causes of delay which we have spoken of, are so prominent and so visible, that we need scarcely go farther to explain the present delays. But, there are one or two minor causes which we ought not to omit mentioning. One of them is the indulgence shown by the Courts to special motions. Instead of leaving the parties to bring them on upon the prescribed notice of eight days, and when they are taken up discouraging those which are trivial or technical, and refusing costs except for urgent reasons, it is rather the practice to invite objections, to listen complacently to nice distinctions, and to give costs to the successful party. Another serious cause of delay is the frequency of injunctions. Their effect upon the business of the Courts is twofold: first, to increase litigation, by holding out a temptation to this extraordinary process; and, secondly, by causing a double discussion, one upon the motion for an injunction, and the other upon the trial. Entire days, and even several days, are sometimes spent in the argument upon a single motion. It is not the province of this report to notice the other evil consequences of the present alarming abuse of injunctions. The attention of the Legislature has been already called to them by the Governor. It is only in their effect upon the business of the Courts that we now consider them.

Our observations have been thus far confined to the Courts of original jurisdiction. We must, however, refer for a moment to the Court of Appeals. Till within the last two years, the calendars of this Court have not materially increased. Their number of causes was about two hundred until 1857, when they swelled up to three hundred or more, and at the present time they reach four hundred and forty-two. There are, as we think, two causes of this increase; first, the want of unity in the Supreme Court, and the consequent diminution of its authority; and, second, the practice of the Court to delay the decision of the causes argued at one term till the end of the next. This practice leads, of course, to the almost certain effacing of whatever impression is made by the argument, and the necessity of beginning anew the examination of the cause when the Judges are separated from each other, and, of course, without the benefit of consultation.

The delay thus caused encourages appeals. When a year or two of time to pay a debt can be gained by appealing, it will often be done for that reason alone, particularly when the debt is large, and the demand for money is great. An instance has just been brought to our notice, in which an appeal without reasonable cause, has been taken to the Court of Appeals, from a judgment of $16,000, the debtor offering at the same time $10,000, thinking it possible the creditor might accept the offer rather than wait a twelvemonth or two for the payment of his money. This would not have happened if the Court had gone through its calendar every term.

From the consideration of these delays and their causes, we pass naturally to consider the remedies for them. Few of them can be reached by legislation. The law has done nearly all that it can do, when it has provided a system of procedure, by which cases can be early made ready for trial, and when it has provided Judges sufficient in number, to try them without delay. All this the law has done. If the Judges do not interfere by enlarging the time to answer, the plaintiff can have his case at issue in twenty or twenty-one days from the service of the summons. There are Judges enough in the State to try every case, at the first time of its appearance upon the calendar. Discipline is wanting; and that can hardly be enforced by law. It must be imposed by the Judges upon themselves and upon the lawyers. Without the coöperation of the legal profession a law would be almost powerless. No other agency than theirs could carry it into complete effect. How then can this agency be brought into operation? By calling the special attention of the Judges, the lawyers, and the whole community to the magnitude of the evil, and the ease of the remedy, by proving that the [illegible] evils [illegible] of Judges, advocate [illegible] discountenancing procrastination, and enforcing system, punctuality and diligence. Let the great body of suitors bestir themselves. If they will earnestly watch the progress of their cases, they will incite their counsel, and counsel acting in [illegible]

[redacted]

[illegible] we have to recommend but two acts [illegible] a penalty upon the [illegible] and upon useless appeals; [illegible] to employ short-hand reporters [illegible] to dismiss cases which are [illegible] without prosecution [illegible] what seem to us sufficient [illegible] the abuse of injunctions.

All which is respectfully submitted.

[illegible] Feb. 12, 1858.

[illegible] SLUYTER, GEORGE T. SPENCER, [illegible] ABM. V. HARPENDING, GEORGE B. COX, THOMAS KIVLEN.

[The acts recommended for passage by the Committee will be found embodied in our Albany [illegible] this morning.]

LONG ISLAND.

THE PIERREPONT-STREET HOMICIDE.

Close of the Investigation—Verdict of the Jury.

This investigation was continued yesterday before Coroner Cozine and a Jury. The following testimony was taken:

Frederick J. Nodine sworn—I reside at No. 60 Johnson-street; keep a stable next door to No. 126 Pierrepont-street—the premises of Mr. Story; knew the deceased for five years; I was in No. 126 Pierrepont-street about five and a half o'clock Saturday last; saw there Wm. Night, Mr. Voorhies, John H. Perry, Mr. Morris, Samuel Raymond, Stephen Story, (keeper of the house,) Mr. Williams, Mr. Perkins, (bar-keeper,) and George H. Simonson, (the deceased;) there might have been one or two others there; saw three persons come in there a few minutes before six o'clock; the persons in there were standing about in the rooms; deceased was in the back room, near the fire-place; one of the three persons who came in had on a high Kossuth hat, dark clothes; have heard since that he was called Lally; think he did not wear whiskers; another, taller than Lally, named Mellen, had a light-colored coat on, with light bone buttons—a fine coat; he was about as tall as I am, (5 feet 8½ inches;) don't know what kind of a hat he had on; he wore a moustache and whiskers on the lower part of his face; the third person had on dark clothes, medium height, rather short and stout, in size between the other two; heard his name was Lally; he wore a cap; (witness here corrected himself, and said that he had called Lally McGarry;) the cap was a plush cap; his face was a little pock-marked—no whiskers; when they came in I was standing by the stove, near the folding-door, in the front-room; they walked up to the bar in the back-room, and in about a minute, when Lally made the expression—"I can lick any son of a b—h in the house;" heard nothing said to them before that; then saw the deceased go up and say something to Lally, which I could not hear—it was low; heard nothing more said by the three persons while I was in there; in the course of fifteen or twenty minutes I went out to my supper, the three parties remaining there; deceased, after he spoke to Lally, went away, and went to talking with some one else; after Lally made the expression, they (the three) drank; when I left everything was quiet and peaceable; returned from my tea about seven o'clock, and went into my stable; as I got in the stable heard a tremendous fall or tumble on the steps next door (No. 126;) the jar was so hard as to cause me to turn round; as I got outside, I saw two men leaving the last step on the stoop and another tumbling down the steps head foremost; there are eleven steps; the falling man was a little more than half-way down the steps when I first saw him—his head coming the fastest; as he got on the last step his feet slewed around even with his head and he fell on the sidewalk; I ran towards him and before I got to the body a man came down the stoop, stepped over the body, turned and looked at it, and ran away; when falling down the steps the man appeared to be perfectly lifeless; he did not appear to grasp at anything, but fell heavily upon each stair; the two parties who left the last step ran towards Fulton-street, passing near me; the last man ran also towards Fulton-street and passed near me; without stopping I ran up stairs and gave the alarm, saying that there was a man badly hurt or killed, or something of that kind; I ran right back, and with others caught hold of the man who had fallen, and carried him into the bar-room and laid him on the floor near the folding doors, when the Doctors were sent for; saw Dr. Cochran sponge the wound; it appeared to commence above the left eye, and glanced down to the inner side of the eye; I think it was cut with some instrument; it appeared to be a clean cut; deceased was senseless; noticed blood on the steps the next morning; did not that evening; there are two doors at the head of the steps, swinging inside, to a recess, which extends back to eight or nine feet to lattice doors; the entrance to the bar-room is on the right hand about centre way of this recess; the front doors were open; the sill of the outside door is on the top step; in the recess there were drops of blood, which might have dropped there when they were bringing him up the evening previous; there was other blood in the recess and in the casing of the bar-room door, which looked as though it had spirted there; think four assisted to carry him; made no stop with him until we got into the bar-room; four or five steps down there were a few spots, and then within two or three steps of the bottom there were several dabs of blood, on the side that his head was; there was considerable of a pool of blood on the flagging; think there was blood on every step—but not so much as on the three or four lower ones.

To a Juror—He made no effort to get up that I saw. There was no light over the door that night; there is a light back of the lattice doors, there is no light in the recess; the bar-room door has four panes of glass over it and there is a light in the bar-room, directly opposite the door; think you could see from the recess into the bar-room; think can see through from the bar-room to the recess; there was a light in the office of my stable; the glass over the door is clear glass; there is a street lamp opposite my stable; it was not burning at the time, I think. *To Juror*—There is a space each side of the bar-room door; in the recess a man coming out of the bar-room in a hurry, would not be likely to notice a man standing near the lattice doors in the recess.

Direct—I have seen Lally, Mellen and McGarry since; saw Mellon and Lally in the Station-house last night and McGrary this morning; they are the same men that I saw that morning from the stoop; the last one was the tall one with a drab overcoat and bone buttons; his name is Mellen.

To Juror—James Phalen picked up the cap; I did not see him; he has lived with me five years; the two first who ran from the stoop ran very fast; don't know what they had on their heads; the last had a hat on and did not run so fast; deceased wore a hat that day; it was picked up on the sidewalk; my men followed close behind me when I went to the stoop.

[At this stage of the proceedings the jury went and examined the premises No. 126 Pierrepont-street.]

Witness resumed—(Cap shown) that is the cap worn by Lally in the saloon or one similar to it.

James Phalen, sworn—I live at 266 Washington-street; knew deceased; am in the employ of Mr. Cozine; recollect picking up the cap shown in the passage-way going down stairs adjoining the stoop of No. 126 Pierrepont-street; don't know how it came there; first saw deceased at the foot of the stairs; did not help to carry the body in; saw one man running, I think, from Mr. Story's stoop; thought he had nothing on his head; cannot say positively; Mr. Nodine and another person named Hartt came out of the stable together; gave the cap to Mr. Story, who said that it belonged to some of the party.

To Juror—Cannot say whether the man I saw running had anything on his head or not.

Joseph Smith, sworn—I am captain of the First Precinct police; Lally is in my custody; he was brought in about nine or ten o'clock last Saturday night; (cap shown;) after he was brought in I took him into my private office and he was there searched; just before the officer got through the search an officer brought this cap to me; think it was officer Danton; he said that it had been picked up near the deceased, and did not belong to any person there; took the cap and went to Lally in the private office, and asked him if it was his cap; he said "Yes, that is my cap, and I am glad to get it, too;" he took the cap and put it on his head; asked him where he got the one on his head, and he said "At the engine-house;" I marked the cap.

To a Juror—I am positive that is the cap; I marked it at the time, and it has been in my possession ever since.

The Jury expressed themselves satisfied without hearing any more testimony, and retired to consider their verdict.

After an absence of one hour they returned and rendered the following

VERDICT.

That the said George H. Simonson, deceased, came to his death by a blow or blows (and injuries consequent thereupon) inflicted at the hands of Patrick Lally, James J. Mellen and George McGarry, or more of them, on the afternoon of Saturday, the 13th day of February, inst., and the Jury do further say, that the said blow, or blows, was, or were, premeditated, and that a dangerous weapon was used by the party or parties who struck the blow or blows.

(Signed,)	Francis C. Kirby, Foreman.	
John C. Smith,	Stephen Cahoon,	P. Burgess,
G. Baker,	Wm. W. Walsh,	W. O. Lewis,
Samuel Foster	J. E. Arman,	P. H. Walsh,
Charles H. Smith,	John McDonald.	

THE PRISONERS COMMITTED.

At 7 o'clock the prisoners were arraigned before the Coroner, and to the usual questions answered as follows:

Patrick Lally says he is 22 years of age; native of Ireland; resides in Canton-street, near Tillary; is a plumber by trade, (works in the Navy-Yard.) To the charge against him, he said: "*I am an innocent man.*"

George McGarry was next arraigned, and said: "I am 22 years old; born in Brooklyn; no occupation; reside in Canton-street, near Tillary. *I am not guilty of the charge.*"

Joseph J. Mellen said: "I am 22 years old; born in New-York; plumber by trade, (work in the Navy-Yard;) reside at No. 166 Reade-street, New-York. *I am not guilty of the charge.*"

The prisoners were then committed to the county jail.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.—At a meeting of this Board held Tuesday last, a remonstrance was adopted against the act now before the Legislature creating commissioners of jurors, and against the act to authorize the appointment of a matron to the female department of the County Jail.

[redacted]

[illegible] ordered to be reported. The draft of an act providing for the closing of [illegible] and Grove-streets, between Nostrand [illegible] avenues, and another requiring the city [illegible]

[illegible] in the Chair. The Clerk proceeded [illegible] the minutes, when Mr. Sinclair interrupted [illegible] President of the Board of Aldermen, and [illegible] in the absence of the Mayor, Mr. Clancy [illegible] and Mr. Sinclair moved that he be invited [illegible] seat beside the President. The motion was [illegible], and Mr. Clancy was conducted to a seat by [illegible] the President. The minutes were approved.

The minutes of meetings of the Executive Committee on the Free Academy, on Normal Schools and Evening Schools, were read.

A resolution appropriating $6,250 for alterations and repairs in Ward School No. 38 in the [illegible] Ward, was referred to the Committee on [illegible].

A communication authorizing the School officers of the [illegible] Ward, to advertise for proposals for [illegible] Ward School No. 44, was referred to the Committee on Repairs, with power.

A communication from the School officers of the [illegible] Ward, nominating Walter [illegible] for Trustee [illegible] was referred to the Committee on [illegible].

A communication from the School officers of the Twenty-first Ward, asking to be permitted to rebuild Ward School No. 14, was referred to the Committee on Sites and School-houses.

A communication from the School officers of the Eleventh Ward, charging James Marshall, School Inspector, with dereliction of duty, and asking an investigation, was read. Messrs. Green, Allen, Haskett, Croxier and Lydecker were chosen a Committee to try the Inspector.

A communication from the School officers of the Sixth Ward, informing the Board of the passage of a resolution by them, "That application be made to the Board of Education for authority to advertise for proposals to paint Ward Schools Nos. 23 and 24, and asking an appropriation for the purpose," was referred to the Committee on Repairs.

A communication from the School officers of the Twenty-second Ward asking authority to purchase a site for a new school-house, was referred to the Committee on Sites and School-houses.

A communication from the School officers of the Third Ward, recommending that John Otterson, Nicholas S. Ludlum and James Legrand be appointed School Trustees, was referred to the Committee on Elections and Qualifications.

A communication from the School officers of the First Ward, nominating Joseph Jemison and Dennis Kenan Inspectors, was read. The nomination was concurred in.

Reports of the Inspectors of Common Schools of the different Wards with regard to the safety of the School-houses in their respective Wards were read; a motion to dispense with the reading of them having been lost.

The following School-houses were represented to be unsafe: Nos. 1, 3, 7, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 21, 28, 32, 35, 36, 38, 40, 57, 56, and Primary Schools Nos. 14, 17, 35 and 36.

Mr. Warner moved that the reports be sent to the local Boards of the various Wards.

Mr. Tweed hoped the motion would not prevail. He was opposed to referring these matters to the consideration of the local Boards. These things were referred and re-referred, and took up the time of the Board for nothing.

The motion was lost.

On motion of Mr. Green, the whole matter was laid on the table.

A communication from Miss Morris, asking for the use of some furniture for an Industrial School, was read.

Mr. McKean moved that it be referred to the Committee on Repairs, with power.

Mr. Green said the Committee already had power.

The motion was carried.

A bill of $140 for school-books from Mr. George Savage was presented.

A motion was made to refer it to the officers of the Twenty-second Ward.

Mr. Davenport said Mr. Savage had presented the bill to the Officers of the Twenty-second Ward, and the latter had denied all knowledge of it.

A motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Finance was carried.

Mr. Rollins offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Printing to inquire into the propriety of designating one or more papers to report the official and other proceedings of this Board. Laid over.

A motion to adjourn was lost.

A resolution was presented by the Committee on Salaries authorizing the payment of $100 to Mr. Albert Smith, late a member of the Evening School Committee, for services rendered in January on the order of the Evening School Committee.

Mr. Lecompte said the Board had refused to appoint Mr. Smith Superintendent of Evening Schools. He was not in favor of creating that office now.

Mr. Brummel inquired what services Smith had rendered.

Mr. Sinclair said he superintended the evening schools.

Mr. Farley said neither the Board nor the Evening School Committee had appointed an officer. The Committee had employed Smith, and he ought to be paid.

Mr. Brummel objected to paying Smith. The Committee might create any office in this way.

Mr. White, chairman of the Committee, said it had always been customary to employ some person to do what Mr. Smith was employed to do. The Committee thought they were doing what they had a perfect right to do.

Mr. McKean thought that under the by-laws the Committee had a right to employ Mr. Smith.

Mr. Green regretted that the matter had come up in this shape, as he knew Mr. Smith favorably. Last year a man who was connected with the newspapers was employed at a compensation of $75 to $100 to attend to the advertising of the Board, because it was thought he could procure favorable editorial notices.

Mr. White—Puffs!

Mr. Green said he felt compelled to vote against the resolution.

The Yeas and Nays were called for, and the resolution was lost, 12 members voting in the affirmative, and 17 in the negative.

Mr. Scofield presented a report of the Committee on Repairs in favor of repairing Ward School No. 15, in the Eleventh Ward. A resolution in favor of repairing the school-house was adopted.

A report of the Committee on Repairs, with a resolution authorizing the officers of the Seventh Ward to advertise for proposals for repairing School-house No. 12, was read, and the resolution adopted.

A resolution to pay Mr. H. White, architect, $100 for drawing plans for repairing School-house No. 14, in the Twenty-first Ward, was passed.

A report from the Committee on Repairs, adverse to the payment of $50 for a marble tablet, with the names of the School Officers of the Sixth Ward engraved on it, was adopted.

The Auditing Committee presented a resolution in favor of paying over $300 to Mr. Craighead for printing Mr. Waterbury's Annual Report of the Board of Education for 1856.

Mr. Tweed opposed the resolution, because, he said, he was not in favor at any time of giving work to persons who reside out of the City, and do not pay taxes and help to support the schools. There were plenty of mechanics in the City who deserved to be employed.

The resolution was adopted.

A resolution in favor of paying $24 to Mr. Irving for services in the Depository was offered.

Mr. White—"I think Mr. Irving ought to have the money. There's no doubt he did the work."

The resolution was carried.

Mr. Eager read the report of the Normal School Committee. It was moved and carried that it be laid on the table and printed.

A resolution in favor of appointing Joseph E. Bell a messenger in the Superintendent's office was adopted; and John E. White was appointed a messenger in the Clerk's Department—each to receive a salary of $200.

A resolution, declaring it was inexpedient to abolish the Daily Normal Schools, was laid on the table.

The President stated that there were certain bills for fuel which had been mislaid that he had intended to bring to the attention of the Board.

It was moved and carried that they be referred to the Committee on Supplies.

The President said an injunction restraining the Board from purchasing certain lots had been served on him, and he had sent the papers to the Corporation Counsel.

Mr. Green doubted the propriety of his doing so. Mr. Busteed had enough to attend to. Private counsel should be employed.

The President said the Corporation Counsel had always been considered the legal adviser of the Board.

The Board adjourned at 9:20 P. M.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Wednesday in the Chamber of the Aldermen, City Hall, the President, C. H. Haswell, Esq., in the Chair.

Petitions were presented for remission of personal taxes, and also by parties soliciting to be appointed Commissioners of Deeds. Also, by Mrs. Maria Camman for remuneration for a fence destroyed on election day.

These and others were referred to appropriate Committees.

The preamble and resolution directing the Attorney to the Corporation to prosecute the Union Ferry Company for non-removal of incumbrances from Gouverneur-slip was presented by Councilman Fraser, and referred to the Committee on Ferries.

A resolution to flag avenue C, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, presented by Councilman Costello, was referred to the Committee on Streets.

The preamble and resolution presented by Councilman Jones, directing the Fourth-avenue Railroad Company to run their small cars to Forty-second-street, was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

The report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of purchasing a new location for Engine Company No. 41, was laid over.

Reports of Committees as to advertising for new hose, and as to granting permission to erect a dumping board on Pier No. 24 North River, were laid over.

The report of the Committee on ordinances, in relation to the [illegible] over.

The following [illegible] were received [illegible]

The Report of the Committee on Ferries, upon a communication from the Comptroller as to the encroachments on the Battery by the establishment of a ferry therefrom. Referred to the Committee on Ferries.

The Report of the Committee on Lands and Places, in favor of rescinding a resolution passed Dec. 31, 1857, to purchase certain lands on Ward's Island and adjoining the City Cemetery. Referred to Committee on Lands and Places.

The report of the Committee on Assessments in relation to flagging Catharine-street from Oak-street to East Broadway. Referred to the Committee on Assessments.

The Report of the Committee on Finance, making disposition of a donation of $500 for relief to the poor, made by Silas E. Burrows, Esq. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Petition of M. Marion, for permission to make use of a portion of the Park for the purpose of a balloon ascension on the 22d of February. The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen in granting permission.

The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen in adopting a communication from the Mayor and an accompanying resolution authorizing the Mayor to enter into negotiations with the Postmaster-General in relation to the site of a new Post-Office; such resolution having been amended in the Board of Aldermen, by the addition of the words, "*transactions in relation to;*" and now standing thus:

Resolved, That the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorized to enter into a negotiation with the Postmaster-General of the United States, for the erection of a building at the sole expense of the General Government on the unoccupied ground in the Park on Chambers-street, in the rear of the present City Hall, and report the result of transactions in relation to the same to the Common Council for confirmation."

The preamble and resolution presented by Councilman Green, requesting the Legislature to pass an act authorizing the Mayor and Common Council to appoint a Gas Inspector, was laid over.

A resolution was adopted authorizing His Honor the Mayor to expend such money in the extension of civilities to Rear-Admiral Mohammed Pasha, as he may deem judicious, not exceeding a thousand dollars.

The Report of the Committee on Fire Department in favor of causing the fire alarm bells to be rung at 9 o'clock each Sabbath morning, for the accommodation of Sunday scholars, was laid over.

The following letter was received from the Commissioners for the Erection of the New City Hall, and referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies:

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of New-York:

The undersigned respectfully state that, by an act of the Legislature, passed on the 17th April, 1857, they were appointed Commissioners for the purpose of erecting a new City Hall. That, being unable by the terms and provisions of the said act to perform any active duties towards the accomplishment of the object thereof, without the coöperation of the Municipal Government of this City, they made a communication to your honorable body on or about the 14th of May, 1857, stating their readiness to commence their duties, and requesting such action on the part of the Common Council as might be proper to give effect to the said act.

That, having received no response to the said communication, the undersigned, on or about the 14th July, 1857, deemed it their duty, by a second communication to your honorable body, to repeat their desire to enter upon the active performance of their duties, and to receive the necessary aid and coöperation of the municipal authorities, but that such second application was equally unsuccessful in its object.

The undersigned, actuated by a desire to acquit themselves from any charge or imputation of having in any respect neglected their duty as Commissioners, would now again respectfully call the attention of your honorable body to this subject, and beg leave to renew the request made in their previous communications, that a committee may be appointed by the Common Council with whom they may meet and confer in relation thereto.

Dated New-York, Feb. 17, 1858.

ROBERT EMMETT,
G. A. CONOVER,
R. M. BLATCHFORD,
H. EVESSON,
E. O. MORGAN.

The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen in the adoption of the list of Commissioners of Deeds as passed by that body.

Adjourned to next Tuesday evening.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners met in Worth-street on Wednesday, but no business was done. The following is the usual weekly report:

No. emigrants arrived to Feb. 10, 1858			3,227
No. emigrants arrived since, to Feb. 17, 1858			713
Total			3,940
To same date in 1857			9,692
	1856.	1857.	1858.
No. inmates in Institution Ward's Island	1,912	1,715	1,960
No. inmates in Institution Marine Hospital	102	128	160
Totals	2,014	1,843	2,120
Balance in Bank Jan. 1, 1858			$32,156 30
Aggregate rec'ts to Feb. 10, 1858	$7,023 64		
Receipts since, to Feb. 17, for commutation of passengers	2,259 37		9,283 01
Total			$41,438 90
Disbursements as per previous account to Feb. 10, 1858	14,633 47		
Sundry disbursements of Feb. 10, 1858	2,700 79		17,334 26
Balance of Com. Fund			$24,104 64

GEO. W. WHEELER, Treasurer.

Charge of Bigamy.—A good-looking and intelligent Irishman, about thirty years of age, named John Henry, *alias* John Jackson, was arrested yesterday, charged with bigamy. It is alleged that in August, 1851, he married under the name of John Henry a girl named Ann Toohill, and on the 5th of August, 1856, he was married under the name of John Jackson to a Miss Ellen Toole, who is the complainant in the case. The two wives were in Court, and were greatly affected when the accused was committed for trial by Justice Kelly.

☞ A meeting of the Republican Association of the Twentieth Ward was held on Tuesday evening at the Pyramid House, Eighth-avenue, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were elected by a large majority: *President*—Nathan Nesbit. *Vice-Presidents*—Edward D. James and Angus McDonald. *Secretaries*—William Leavitt and George A. Sandham. *Treasurer*—Samuel Sinclair.

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time Feb. 18.	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
Oswego, N. Y.	A. M.	N.	10°as	Clear.
Portland, Me.	A. M.	N. W.	8°as	Clear.
Calais, Me.	A. M.	N. W.	0	Cloudy.
Eastport, Me.	A. M.	N. W.	2°bs	Cloudy.
Charlottetown	A. M.	W.	—	Clear and cold.
Sackville, N. B.	A. M.	N. W.	2°bs	Clear.
St. John, N. B.	A. M.	N. W.	0	Clear.
Boston, Mass.	A. M.	N. W.	9°as	Gale continues.
Halifax, N. S.	A. M.	NN. W.	12°as	Clear.
St. Johns, N. F.	A. M.	S. W.	31°as	Cloudy.
Baltimore, Md.	A. M.	N. W.	22°as	Very cold.
New-York	M.	N. W.	24°as	Clear.
Philadelphia	A. M.	—	18°as	Clear.
Hartford, Conn	M.	N. W.	14°as	Clear.
Brattleboro, Vt.	A. M.	N.	2°as	—
W'te Riv June.	A. M.	—	—	—
St. Johnsbury	A. M.	S. W.	1°bs	Strong gale.
Burlington, Vt.	A. M.	W.	0	—
Montreal, C. E.	A. M.	S. W.	0	Clear and cold.
Springfield, M.	P. M.	—	18°as	Clear and cold.
Washington	P. M.	N. W.	26°as	Clear.
Schenectady	P. M.	W.	12°as	Clear.
Auburn, N. Y.	P. M.	W.	12°as	Cold and bluster'g.
Cleveland, O.	P. M.	N. E.	7°as	Cloudy.
Springfield, Ill.	P. M.	—	22°as	—
Dubuque, Iowa	P. M.	—	15°as	Snowing.
Burlington, Ia.	P. M.	N. by E.	18°as	Cloudy.
Rock Island, Ill.	P. M.	—	18°as	Clear.
Janesville, Wis.	P. M.	N. E.	16°as	Snowing.
Pr'e du Chien.	P. M.	—	10°as	—
Fulton, Ill.	P. M.	N. E.	13°as	Cloudy.
Chicago, Ill.	P. M.	—	21°as	Snowing.
Fon du Lac, W.	P. M.	N. E.	6°as	—
Milwaukee, W.	P. M.	—	28°as	—
Detroit, Mich.	P. M.	—	—	Cloudy.
Columbus, O.	P. M.	—	14°as	—
St. Louis, Mo.	P. M.	—	17°as	—
Vincennes, Ind.	P. M.	—	27°as	—
Toledo, Ohio.	P. M.	—	18°as	—
Pittsburg, Pa.	P. M.	—	18°as	—
Buffalo, N. Y.	P. M.	N. E.	4°as	—
Philadelphia	P. M.	N. W.	20°as	—
Louisville, Ky.	P. M.	N. E.	31°as	Indicating snow.
Nashville, Ten.	P. M.	—	36°as	Clear.
Vicksburg	P. M.	N. E.	49°as	—
Natchez, Miss.	P. M.	—	56°as	—
New-Orleans	P. M.	—	57°as	Clear.
New-York	P. M.	—	20°as	Clear and cold.
Newburg, N. Y.	P. M.	N. W.	16°as	Clear.
Rondout, N. Y.	P. M.	W.	14°as	Clear.
Hornellsville	P. M.	—	11°as	Clear.
Clark's Sum'it	P. M.	N. W.	9°as	Cloudy.
Great Bend.	P. M.	N. W.	12°as	Clear.
Pittsfield, Mass.	P. M.	—	30°as	Clear.
Springfield, M.	P. M.	N. W.	12°as	Clear.
New-Haven, Ct	P. M.	N. W.	18°as	Clear.
New-York	P. M.	N. W.	18°as	Clear.
Boston, Mass.	P. M.	N. W.	12°as	Clear.
Portland, Me.	P. M.	N. W.	12°as	Clear.
Calais, Me.	P. M.	N.	10°as	Cloudy.
St. John, N. B.	P. M.	N. W.	12°as	Cloudy.
Sackville, N. B.	P. M.	N.	2°as	Clear.
Halifax, N. S.	P. M.	N. W.	16°as	Clear.
Bangor, Me.	P. M.	N. W.	10°as	Clear.
Charlestown	P. M.	W.	—	Cold and clear.
Washington	P. M.	—	28°as	Calm and clear.
Rochester, N. Y.	P. M.	—	18°as	Clear and cold.
New-York	Mid't.	N. W.	12°as	Clear.

☞ Removal.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, at No. 2½ Maiden-lane, removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private rooms for ladies. A female in attendance.

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[redacted]

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MARRIED.

Stevenson—Hay.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 16, by Rev. Joseph Sanderson, Mr. Neilson Stevenson, to Miss Isabella Hay, both of this City.

Brown—O'Donnell.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 16, by Rev. T. Ralston Smith, C. Alonzo Brown to Annie L. O'Donnell.

LaForge—Young.—On Wednesday, Feb. 17, by Rev. Dr. Gordon, Henry LaForge to Lizzie Young.

Clark—Oakley.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 16, by Rev. Dr. Bethune, Helen Louisa, daughter of Richard W. Clark, Esq., of that city, and H. [illegible] A. Oakley, of New-York.

Irving—Pierce.—At New Brighton, on Tuesday, Feb. 16, at Christ Church, by Rev. P. P. Irving, [illegible] to Amelia Greenwood Pierce.

DIED.

Bull.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 16, Rachel, daughter of the late John Bull, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 104 Varick-st., on Friday, Feb. 19, at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Reilly.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 17, Michael Reilly, late of Gallanbog, near Kingscourt, County Cavan, Ireland, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 239 West 31st-st., on Friday, Feb. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Holmes.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 17, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Samuel C. West, Edward B. Holmes, in the 43d year of his age.

Mr. Holmes was extensively and favorably known in Philadelphia, being connected at the time of his decease, and for 13 years previously, with the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of that city. The body will be taken to Bridgeport, N. J., for interment.

Ferguson.—On Tuesday, Feb. 16, William Nesbitt Ferguson, son of Israel and Eleanore A. Ferguson, aged 9 months and 24 days.

Gardiner.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 16, Miss Sarah Louisa, daughter of Charles A. Gardiner, Esq.

Her funeral will take place at No. 246 State-st., corner of Nevins, Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Darby.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 17, John Darby, in the 60th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Feb. 19, from his late residence, No. 19 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn.

Mead.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 16, Sarah, widow of the late Halsey Mead, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons, George B. and Halsey E. Mead, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, Feb. 18, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 204 Adams-st., without further invitation.

Parker.—At No. 157 Grove-st., Jersey City, on Wednesday, Feb. 17, Daniel, youngest son of Daniel and Frances Parker, aged 4 years and 3 days.

Lord.—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 16, Esther, relict of the late Benjamin Lord, in the 61th year of her age.

The funeral will take place this day (Thursday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, [illegible] Newark, N. J.

Stewart.—At Vienna, Ontario Co., N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 13, George Remsen, only son of Jonathan B. Stewart, in the 5th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his grandfather, Adrian Hegeman, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his uncle, Samuel B. Stewart, No. 320 Adams, between Johnson and Tillary sts., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 18, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Broyton.—In Cleveland, Ohio, on Sabbath morning, Feb. 14, Charlotte Gilbert, wife of Henry F. Broyton, and daughter of the late Thomas W. Gilbert, of this City.

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Nos. 327 to 335 Pearl-st., (Franklin-square,)
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BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will lecture in the Athenæum, (Atlantic-st., corner of Clinton,) on THURSDAY EVENING, the 18th inst., at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Commonwealth*. Tickets 25 cents each—can now be obtained at the Library, in the Athenæum, and of E. J. DAVIES, corner of Fulton and Clinton sts. Only a limited number of tickets will be sold at the door.
CHAS. S. FARLEY, W. A. GELLATLY, WILLIAM R. BLISS, } Lecture Committee.

REV. DUDLEY A. TYNG WILL, (BY REquest of a literary Club of young men) deliver a Lecture upon *Manhood, False and True*, at Clinton Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 19th inst., at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; may be obtained at the Bookstores of S. S. & W. WOOD, No. 389 Broadway, and RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY, No. 76 Bowery; at the desk of the Mercantile Library, and at the door on the evening of the Lecture.

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[redacted]

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For the payment of creditors,
AS PROVIDED BY DEED OF ASSIGNMENT.
The entire balance of stock, chiefly of importations intended for the ensuing Spring, and removed for greater convenience of sale
From No. 757 Broadway, to the store
No. 418 Broadway, corner of Lispenard-st.
Is now selling at prices most beneficial to purchasers, and far below the cost of importation, to effect a speedy clearance, to settle up the affairs of the estate.
Lispenard-st. and Broadway, Basement Entrance.

FINAL CLOSING OF COLUMBIAN HALL.
No. 281 Grand-st.
ONLY ONE WEEK MORE.
The assignees at the above place are compelled to close out the entire balance of the stock of Dry Goods within the above time, and will give the greatest kind of bargains in
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS and
MANTILLAS,
LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c., &c.
Also, the entire store fixtures and furniture for sale at mere nominal prices to make a clearance and give possession to Adams & Spencer, carpet dealers.

THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO. has removed from No. 39 Barclay-st.
TO NO. 16 WALL-ST.
This Company, having a capital of $200,000 and a large surplus securely invested, continues to receive applications and to issue policies of insurance against loss or damage by fire, on the most liberal terms.
The old office will be kept open for the accommodation of customers.
JOHN C. MERRITT, Secretary.

CHEAPEST BROWN SHEETING IN THE WORLD.
NAUMKEAG, "S," at 6¾ cents.
Apply to BUSHMORE, CONE & CO.,
Nos. 13 and 15 Warren-st.

RARE BARGAINS IN WET GOODS.
Wet Goods from Auction.
SLIGHTLY WET, BUT WARRANTED PERFECT.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,
Will offer MONDAY, and during the week,
RARE BARGAINS IN WET GOODS.
RICH BLACK SILKS, (wet but perfect.)
At 5s. per yard, invoice cost $1.
RICH BLACK SILKS, (warranted perfect,)
At 6s. per yard, invoice cost $1 25.
Also,
10 cases of PURE IRISH LINENS,
Consisting of
PURE LINEN SHIRTING at 2s. per yard.
PURE LINEN DAMASKS at 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s. per yard.
FINE DAMASK NAPKINS AND DOILIES
From 6s. to 12s. per dozen.
Also,
5 CASES ALLENDALE SHEETINGS, (10-4 wide,)
At 1s. 6d. per yard.
Also,
5 CASES (4-4 wide) ENGLISH LONG CLOTHS (perfect)
At 8 cents per yard.
It should be understood that these goods, though slightly wet, are warranted free from stain or injury.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

NOTICE TO MILLINERS.
JAMES Y. AIKEN
Having purchased the stock and good will of the cloak and mantilla establishment No. 326 Canal-st., of the late proprietor, Mr. MOLYNEUX BELL, he would call the attention of
MILLINERS
to the fact that he has added to the business a beautiful stock of
MILLINERY,
Consisting of DRESS CAPS, HEAD-DRESSES, BONNETS, &c., &c.
His stock will be found to be very desirable as it is all new and composed of the latest Paris fashions.
No. 326 Canal-st.

1858.
SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
W. D. CROMWELL & CO.
Offer to the trade their usual well-assorted stock of Clothing Goods on terms to suit the times.
Nos. 2 and 24 Barclay-st.
Nos. 30 and 32 Park-place.

MILLER & DAY,
WHOLESALE SILK HAT MANUFACTURERS,
Corner Centre and Franklin sts., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA. [illegible]

Only night of Bellini's Opera of I PURITANI. MADAME DE LA GRANGE. CARL FORMES, GASSIER, who will appear for the last time in his great rôle of Georgio.

On TUESDAY, Feb. 23, at 12½ o'clock. Price of admission 50 cents; reserved seats 25 cents extra.

OPERA MATINEE, on which occasion will be presented Rossini's celebrated Opera (now performing in Paris with great success) of L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI, [illegible] at its first [illegible] Academy of Music. SIEDENBERG, [illegible], GASSIER, ROCCO. Admission ... Fifty cents.

SPECIAL NOTICE. In accordance with numerously expressed wishes, seats may in future be secured in advance for the Opera Matinees at an extra charge. The bar-room and amphitheatre will be invariably closed at the Opera Matinees.

TO SUBSCRIBERS. The Director begs to announce that subscriptions will be received for the first six nights. TERMS OF A SUBSCRIPTION TICKET for the first six nights, including admission for a RESERVED SEAT, $[illegible]. Every subscriber will receive a premium: A GRATUITOUS TICKET TO TWO OPERA MATINEES. The operas to be produced during the six nights and two Matinees will be—I PURITANI, ROBERT LE DIABLE, DON GIOVANNI, THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT, with a new cast; ERNANI, with a new cast; THE ITALIANA IN ALGERI, LA TRAVIATA, unless prevented by circumstances beyond the control of the directors.

SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS will exclusively be sold on Thursday, Feb. 18, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Friday, from 9 A. M. to 12 M., at the office of the Academy, at C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and SCHIRMER'S, No. 39 Wall-st., corner of Nassau.

THE SALE OF SEATS FOR PURITANI will commence on Friday noon (Feb. 19) precisely, at all the three ticket offices.

THE SALE OF SEATS FOR THE MATINEE ("L'Italiana in Algeri") will commence on Monday, Feb. 22, at all the three ticket offices.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE. THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, 1858, will be presented the thrilling four act drama of THE COURIER OF LYONS. [illegible] ... Mr. Jordan; [illegible] ... Mr. Peters; [illegible] ... Mr. Stoddart; [illegible] Mr. Wheatleigh; Jeanne ... Miss Laura Keene. To conclude with MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE. Mr. Brown ... Mr. Jefferson; Mr. Smith ... Mr. Peters. Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¼ precisely. BENEFIT OF MR. WHEATLEIGH on SATURDAY next.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Mr. E. A. Marshall ... Sole Lessee. THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, GULLIVER AND THE LILLIPUTIANS. GULLIVER, [illegible] the great giant. THE LANCERS QUADRILLE. The VAN AMBURGH'S Menagerie. The great Elephant TIPPO SAIB. NOTICE. GULLIVER will be performed every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon. Doors open at 1; performances commence at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE. Lessee and Proprietor ... Mr. E. Eddy. [illegible] THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, will be presented the national drama of MASANIELLO. To be followed by JACK SHEPPARD. To conclude with the LOCKSMITH OF STOCKHOLM.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-st., near Roosevelt. The entertainments will commence, THIS EVENING, with the Drama of ALMONI, THE SCOURGE OF THE MISSOURI. To be followed by the Pantomime of BONEAS. The whole to conclude with the Drama of LESTELLE. Doors open at 6½. Curtain rises at 7 o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY. POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK. The Panorama of DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES. With a graphic description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by CHARLES C. FLEER, Esq., the popular author and dramatist. EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS. [illegible] BISHOP BUCKLEY'S TESTIMONIAL. The Greatest Living Ethiopian Wit and Delineator, [illegible] and the Droll and Comical BISHOP BUCKLEY. The Learned Elephant TIPTOP SLABO and the Trick Horse MAZAPPA will appear. Ballads, Songs, &c. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely. Admission 25 cents.

MURILLO'S CELEBRATED PAINTING OF THE HOLY FAMILY, (belonging to the Brevoort family,) is now on Exhibition at the FINE-ART GALLERY, No. 366 Broadway. GOUPIL & CO. Admittance 25 cents. M. KNOEDLER, proprietor.

BELMONT COLLECTION, NOW ON EXHIBITION For the BENEFIT OF THE POOR, At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st., [illegible] from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents; Season tickets 50 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—ONE WEEK MORE of that [illegible] successful American drama, THE PIONEER PATRIOT, with MR. H. WATKINS in the character of JOCKO, MRS. CHARLES HOWARD as [illegible], in addition to which, LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD will [illegible] entitled THE DEATH OF EVA, besides the sterling assistance of her gifted parents, MR. and MRS. G. C. HOWARD, this being the initial movement of an enterprising arrangement to render the entertainments of EVERY AFTERNOON [illegible] ATTRACTIVE at this establishment. EVENING, at 7 o'clock, THE PIONEER PATRIOT; the characters in it being ably represented. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, THE DEATH OF EVA. Eva, Little Cordelia Howard; [illegible], Mr. G. C. Howard; Topsy, Mrs. G. C. Howard. A Dance by Mlle. SALOME, and THE TRUTH'S A LIFE-SIZE WAX FIGURE OF J. P. DONNELLY, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.—C. WHEATLEIGH respectfully announces that his annual benefit will take place on SATURDAY next, Feb. 20, on which occasion will be produced a new Comedy, in three acts, entitled DOUBLE FACED PEOPLE, and the celebrated drama, in two acts, of RACHEL THE REAPER. Misses [illegible], Wells, Mrs. T. B. Johnston, Messrs. Jordan, Jefferson, Burnett, Lingham, Stoddart, Peters, Wheatleigh and every member of the Company will appear. Box Book now open.

TERESA ESMONDE BEGS TO INFORM HER friends and the public that she will give one of her celebrated entertainments, consisting of Readings from the Irish and American Poets, at the Stuyvesant Institute, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, on which occasion she will read several new pieces, including Washington's Birthday, by Mrs. E. Stephens. To commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS, Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

CRYSTAL PALACE. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. MOVING MACHINERY, STATUARY, &c. Admittance 25 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York. No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn. The academy will remain open until June 1, giving abundant time for a full quarter from March 15. Pupils received after that date for part of a quarter.

COAL.

COAL AT REDUCED PRICES FOR FAMILY USE. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have reduced the price of their Lackawanna Coal to $5 per ton 2,000 lbs., delivered. Apply at their yards, [illegible] North River. [illegible] East River. [illegible] Brooklyn. Or at the Company's office, No. 36 William-st., corner Exchange-place.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and [illegible] for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

LIGHTNING ROD INSULATORS AT wholesale, cheap for cash. Also rods manufactured by the [illegible]. LYON MANF'G CO., No. 55 John-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality [illegible] Agents. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

OAMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN EXPERIENCED [illegible] Female Institute, No. [illegible] 6th av., between 2d and 3d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a first-class [illegible]; makes excellent bread and biscuit; washes and irons in superior style; is neat, strong and willing to work; will be found a faithful, trustworthy and desirable servant; conscientious towards her employer, and wants a quiet, domestic family, where she will have a good home; well recommended; can be seen at No. [illegible], near [illegible]-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girls, separate or together, in City or country, one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a very good cook, excellent laundress, makes nice bread and plain pastry; the other a neat chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; is industrious and faithful to her duties. They are well recommended. Apply at No. 367 Bowery; wages moderate.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED GIRL, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats and poultry, and baking; will do housework in a private family; wages $8 to $7; City or Brooklyn. Also, her niece, a girl of 15, minds a baby; sews neatly; quick at work; wages $4. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF excellent domestics, Protestants and Catholics of all nations, and in any capacity. Ladies in want of a first-class servant at moderate wages, call at the Advertising Agency No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, and select from the number now waiting. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases to employers.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE AND seamstress, by an experienced woman, who is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can cut and fit children's clothes in the neatest style; is willing and obliging; has knowledge of dressmaking. Can be seen at No. 129 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, for two days. Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE COOKING, washing and ironing of a small family, by a respectable young woman who can furnish the best recommendations; is a good baker and pastry cook. Can be seen for two or three days, at the fancy store, No. 23½ Montgomery-st., Jersey City, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable man in a private family, who understands his business perfectly. Can be highly recommended by his last employer. Can be seen for two days. Address T. H., care of Mr. WALK, Saddler, No. 752 Broadway between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse. She has been accustomed to the care of children for several years, and can take the full charge of an infant. Best of City reference given from her last place. Apply at No. 146 3d-av., between 9th and 10th sts., in the rear, 3d floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, SITUATIONS, one as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing; the other as professed cook. Has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing. Both have the best of City references. Call in the fancy store No. 66 East 18th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family. Has the very best City reference from last place for honesty, sobriety and good temper; will be found willing and obliging; would go to the country if required. Address J. H., No. 134 6th-st., in the office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A practical man, who has a thorough knowledge of gardening in all its various branches; hot-house, green-house, hot and cold graperys, fruits and vegetables. The advertiser is married, has the best City reference. Address GARDENER, at this office for two days.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, OR AS PERSONAL attendant, by an active and capable man, who has got the best of City references; has no objection to go to any part. Any commands for C. W. will meet with due attention by calling at No. 46 4th-av., opposite the Bible House.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT nurse, a situation; is an experienced infant's nurse, or growing children; and is a good seamstress; can cut and make children's clothing; would go out by the day or week; the best of City reference as to capability. Apply to No. 7 Union-court, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a sober, steady, active young man; understands his business perfectly; can give the very best reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper. Address J. M., for two days, No. 124 10th-st., first floor, or to the office down stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FAITHFUL, EXperienced girl, highly recommended. Is a good thorough cook and a first class washer and ironer. Will endeavor to please, and be found an obliging girl, of good moral character. No objection to housework. Apply for MARY, No. 18 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young girls—one as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; the other as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chambermaid and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and plain sewing; willing to travel with a family going to California; can take good care of children at sea. Can be seen till the 20th, at her present employer's, No. 11 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY YOUNG man, as plumber; has been long in the business, and understands locksmithing, bell-hanging and gas-fitting; reference given. Address P. UMBER, Times Office, or call at No. 124 8th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A VERBATIM REPORTER WANTS A situation either as an attachée of the Press, or in reporting patent-law suits, sermons, lectures, taking dictations, &c. Will go where required. Best of references given. Address REPORTER.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of plain sewing; has no objection to assist with the chamber work or in a nursery; the best of reference given; can be seen for two days at 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit and do all kinds of plain sewing; has no objection to assist with the chamberwork, or in a nursery. The best of reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SITUATION; one who understands his business generally; is an Englishman; single; age 30 years; would be found a real industrious man to any gentleman wanting the above. Address T. B., Times Office, Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER OR clerk, by a young man anxious to make himself useful to his employers. Is fully qualified, as City references will testify. Address B. B., *Courier and Enquirer* office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a first-class private family. No objection to go in the country. Best of City reference given. Apply, or address a note to ELIZABETH, No. 32 [illegible]th-st., rear house, or No. 13 Union-court, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ENGLISH girls; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress; also by a Scotch girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; also by three nice colored girls. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid; she understands dressmaking in all its branches, and has no objection to travel. The best city references given. Apply at No. 535 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small family. Good reference given if required. Call, for two days, at the jewelry store in Myrtle-av., between Kent-av. and Graham-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid or nurse. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 209 West 18th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCH GIRL as chambermaid. Apply for three days at No. 121 [illegible]th-st.

WANTED—TO LAWYERS—A SITUATION IN A lawyer's office by a young man who has previously been in one. Address O., Box No. 713 Post-Office.

A YOUNG LADY, A NATIVE OF GERMANY, who has resided many years in France, and speaks the French, German and English languages fluently, wishes to go to Italy with a respectable family, as a companion to young ladies, as interpreter, or to take the entire charge of one or two children. She can also teach drawing, the rudiments of music and Italian. The best references can be given. Address C. A., box No. 27, Newton, N. J.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS.—A young man who has been engaged as cutter for several years past, in a fashionable house in this City, is desirous of engaging with some house in the lower part of the City, as either cutter or salesman, or both, at a small salary. N. B.—Would have no objections to a neighboring City. Address Box No. 164, *Times* Office.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, and to do general housework. Families in the country can be suited. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

TO BOSS MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.—A young man wishes a situation as clerk, where a portion of his time would be employed as copying draughtsman; for sobriety and integrity refers to his present employer. Address DRAUGHTSMAN, Broadway Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE COOK, ONE WHO understands all kinds of baking and pastry, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing. None but those with the best City references need apply. Call between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock at No. 8 Madison-square, south—23d-st.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 16 to 19 YEARS OF AGE, who can write well and is quick at figures, to whom moderate compensation will be given for the present. Apply, in own hand writing, giving reference, to Box No. 576 Post-Office.

WANTED—SEVERAL RESPECTABLE LADS TO act in the capacity of cash boys; only those living with their parents need apply. Salary $50 a year. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal and Mercer sts.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED colored waiter. One who can bring satisfactory recommendations can apply at No. 122 East 16th-st., between the hours of 11 and 12 A. M.

BOARDING.

BOARD AT CORNWALL—FOR THE SPRING and Summer, adjoining Idlewild, [illegible] miles from Newburg, and 1½ from Cornwall landing. [illegible] Reference: F. W. Dodsdon, No. 102 Broadway; M. A. Hopcock, No. 125 Liberty-st.; [illegible]; S. Caldwell, No. 30 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN and gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with pleasant rooms at the old-established boarding-house No. 20 Murray-st., corner College-place. Terms reasonable. MRS. S. WILSON.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM OR SUITE OF rooms to let, with board, in a private family, to a gentleman and wife or a few single gentlemen; terms moderate; house first-class and very pleasantly situated, and easy of access. Apply at No. 111 West 31st-st., near 6th-av.

BOARDING.—NO. 126 WEST TWENTY-THIRD st.—A furnished front room to let, with board for a gentleman and wife; dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom, to let in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 6, at No. 248 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can obtain the comforts of a quiet home and agreeable accommodations, with breakfast and tea, in a small private family, by applying and giving satisfactory references, at No. 166 Atlantic-st., nearly opposite the Athenæum.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and closet, with breakfast and tea, may be had with a European lady, who would take a single gentleman in a private family. Location a few minutes' walk from Wall-st. ferry. Address McKENSIE, Times office, with real name and place of business.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 70 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

ROOMS WANTED IN BROOKLYN—IN A private family, without board, for two single gentlemen; must be in Columbia, Willow, Hicks, Pierpont or Remsen sts., near the ferry. Price no objection, if quarters are desirable. Address, for three days, HUDSON, Box No. 1,842, New-York Post-Office.

$1 50.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, having a large front bedroom on the second floor, with fire place and two closets to spare, would let it, furnished, for $1 50 per week, to one or two gentlemen of quiet habits. Several lines of stages within one or two blocks of the house. Address, COMFORT, Times office, for three days.

832 BROADWAY—BETWEEN TWELFTH AND 13th sts., to let several handsomely furnished rooms to a gentleman and wife, or to single gentlemen, with or without full or partial board. References given and required.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET AT $3 50 per week, on third floor, to gentlemen only. Apply at No. 167 Greene-st., between Bleecker and Houston sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM 3 TO 10 MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First-class modern house, desirable neighborhood, No. 29 Concord-st.

INSTRUCTION.

BURNING OF THE NORTH MOORE-STREET SCHOOL.—The School officers of the Fifth Ward will re-open school in the new wing of Ward School No. 44, on Monday next, for the three highest classes of the male and female departments, and sections A and B, boys and girls, of the primary department. The building will be repaired, or a new building procured for the other classes in a short time. Notices will be given. The school officers assure parents that nothing has been left undone which will secure the early re-opening of the whole school. WM. B. EAGER, Jr., President. J. B. SCOFIELD, Secretary. New-York, Feb. 15, 1858.

A FREE COURSE OF 36 LESSONS IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE—At Prof. DUBOIS' French Academy, Lyric Hall, No. 585 Broadway. The only expense for the whole course of 36 lessons is the Instruction Book, $1. The lessons are given every THURSDAY EVENING from 8 to 9 o'clock. N. B.—To avoid the crowd of last Thursday evening at the ticket office, persons wishing to join the class are requested to come in the day to take their tickets and books. One ticket and one book will only admit one person.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, Conn., (one of the healthiest places in the Union.) Rev. Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal; CHARLES A. SWIFT, late of Yale College, and JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., of Princeton College, Assistants. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For information and circulars, address the principal, or information can be had at the law office of R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 30 Nassau-st.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next term opens April 1, with experienced Professors, full cabinets and apparatus, spacious gymnasium, and surpassingly salubrious and beautiful location; it claims to offer very rare advantages. For references or other information, address the Principals, C. V. SPEAR, and J. R. BOYD.

$10—ELEGANT WRITING—TREMBLING CURED.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, guarantees to train any hand into full command, so that the longest words can be written rapidly and elegantly, without lifting the pen. This is the only system that pretends to cure stiffness or trembling. Terms $10.

$32 50 PAYS FOR A QUARTER'S BOARD, TUITION, &c., at Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y., male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Summer term will commence May 3. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 212 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, Nos. 328, 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., Corner 21st-st., New-York, Offer a large assortment of THEIR CELEBRATED PIANOS AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—NEW AND second-hand, best Boston and New-York makes at astonishingly low prices for cash. The Waters' large and popular catalogue of music at half price, at the great Piano and Music Agency of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.—A MOST EXcellent piano-forte, rosewood, and fully warranted, will be sold as above, and a second hand piano taken in exchange. It may be seen at W. WEBER'S, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium whenever exhibited.

PIANO-FORTES.—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Piano-fortes, with pearl and ivory keys, at prices to suit the times. CUMMINGS & CANFIELD'S Manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., near 2d av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The subscribers offer for sale or to rent their mill, situated in North Bennington, Vt., and on the Railroads, 30 miles east of Troy, N. Y. Said Mill was built 4 years ago, is now running and in complete order, and has all the fixtures for making hanging, print, and book paper. To any one wishing to purchase it, will be sold low, and terms of payment made easy. A large portion of the purchase can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars address the subscribers, at North Bennington, Vt. THATCHER & WELLING.

COAL AND WOOD YARD FOR SALE, very low, in consequence of the ill health of the owner; location excellent; will sell stock on hand if required. Call for one week, corner of Hoyt and Warren sts., or No. 310 Dean-st., South Brooklyn.

TO GROCERS.—A HOUSE HAVING BEEN ENgaged in the wholesale Grocery and Commission business, with a good class of near-by and Western customers, would sell their stock and lease of store, and good-will of the business. Address Box 2,760, Post-Office.

PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE.—A VERY valuable improvement on propelling wheeled vehicles, suited either for children's amusement or otherwise. Working model can be shown on application to SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE COFFEE AND Spice business, with a capital to advance of from $5,000 to $6,000, to do the out-door sales and purchases in an old and good house in this City. Address Box No. 1,639 New-York City.

WISCONSIN LANDS—WITH SOME CASH—Will be given for desirable merchandise suitable for the Western trade. The lands are heavy timbered. Plots and maps can be seen at this office. S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

PARTNER WANTED IN THE DRY GOODS Commission Business. One who is enabled to influence consignments. Address L. M., Box No. 2,146 Post-Office.

TO WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS.—Store to let and fixtures for sale of an old-established store, on Broadway. Address BROADWAY JEWELER, Times office.

ALTO SINGER.—A SITUATION WANTED IN a church by a lady who has a powerful alto voice; reads church music at sight. Address E. B. J., Post-Office, Brooklyn.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—[illegible] story brick dwelling houses, [illegible] a deep well in each yard [illegible] substantially built, about four years ago, [illegible] Brooklyn, L. I. Terms made to suit purchasers. Possession immediately. Apply to the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., this City.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A house and lot, with six lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt-avs. [illegible] contains all the modern improvements, [illegible] hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes, in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce-st., New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

NO. 132 WEST 28TH-ST. FOR SALE.—An elegant four-story first-class brown-stone front house, built in the very best manner; the house is 22 feet, and the lot 100 feet, with a court-yard in front of 12 feet. The house can be seen at any time, and possession can be given in March or April. To be sold as the owner is to remove from the City. Terms easy. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—(ONLY $800 EACH HOUSE, FIRST payment.) 2 brick four story houses and lots, on 30th st., near 3d-av., with stables on rear of lots, an alley 8 feet wide, entirely disconnected from front house. Any cartman would find this a rare chance. Croton throughout, connected with sewer. Apply immediately to E. H. BROWN, No. 12 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP—AND ON EASY terms, at Nos. 243 and 245 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; one 4-story basement, high stoop and counter cellar and one 3-story, all new, and finished in best manner, with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises, when the houses can be seen, or at No. 28 West 33d-st.

$2,750.—FOR SALE—A NEATLY ARranged brick cottage house in West 26th st., in perfect order, with water, gas, bath and gas fixtures complete. Leasehold with long unexpired term. Ground rent $80, making the annual rent to a purchaser equivalent to less than $220. Neighborhood excellent. Apply to THOMAS J. MILLER, late MILLER & MORRIS, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house and lot in a desirable neighborhood of the VIIth Ward. House 21x42; is in perfect order, and has all modern improvements. Lot 80 feet deep. Price $7,500, and terms favorable. Possession early in April. Apply to GEO. C. BAKER, Real Estate Agent, No. 164 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE BLEECKER-STREET PROPERTY.—Two four story brick houses and lots on Bleecker-st., near Wooster-st., together 50 feet front, suitable for a large boarding house, or could easily be converted into stores. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT 4-STORY HOUSE No. 35 West 23d-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., with all the modern improvements. Lowest price $15,000; $9,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine st., Commonwealth Bank Building.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR THE CENTRAL PARK.—Sixteen valuable lots between 4th and 5th avs. and near the Park, being one of the most desirable plots of ground in the City. They will be sold in one or two parcels, and on accommodating terms. Apply to F. G. BURNHAM, No. 187 Broadway, [illegible].

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, [illegible] delightfully situated between Union and Stuyvesant Parks. A smaller house, pleasantly situated, would be taken in part payment. Address F., Box [illegible] of this paper.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TAVERN stand occupied by Theodore Snedeker, situated in Newtown, Long Island. Apply to E. L. SMITH, No. 108 Water-st., or R. SMITH, No. 241 Pearl-st., New-York. Also, 4 lots for sale or to let, on 6th-av., near 10th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SMALL TWO-STORY and basement brick house situated No. 36 Clermont-av., Brooklyn; $1,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire on the premises, or of E. A. MERIAM, No. 51 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOURstory brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, 25x64, in 30th-st., 150 feet west from 5th av. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A WELL FURnished house on Madison-square, well built, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 38 Gold-st., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR BROWN-STONE House and lot on [illegible]-st., east side, near [illegible]-av. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE—Desirable unincumbered Western property. Apply to JAMES DEMOTT, No. 15 William-st.

TO LET.

NEW TOMPKINS MARKET. Desirable vacant property adjoining the new market to lease for a term of years on favorable terms. Apply at No. 42 West 13th-st., before 10 o'clock A. M., or from 4 to 6 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE FIVE-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vaults in the City, and which extend under both streets. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 12 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M., or to Mr. MORSE, Observer office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

N. B.—For sale, a 6th-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO LET—TWO STORES ON BROADWAY, NEAR Canal-st.; three stores on Canal st., near Broadway; the three-story attic and basement houses No. 159 Laurens-st., and No. 151 Wooster-st.; the large house with all the modern improvements, containing 16 rooms, No. 127 Greene-st.; four large second and third-story rooms fronting on Canal-st. and Broadway, a superior locality for any kind of business; also, a two story house, 5 Guttenberg, with two acres of ground. Apply at No. 144 Chambers-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT WILLIAMSBURG, L. I., a large mansion with 16 lots, one acre on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts. Fine garden, shrubbery, &c.; late the residence of C. W. Houghton, Esq. To a good tenant, that will take special care of the place, it will be let or leased at a low price. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT HARLEM, several modern and other style houses; some with gas, bath &c. Also, building lots, desirably located for choice private residences, convenient of access by four railroads and by steamboat *Sylvan Shore*. Terms moderate. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 12 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE MODERN FOUR-story brick house, No 39 East 11th-st., near 3d av. This house has been built within two years, with all modern improvements, is in first-rate order, and is one of the best houses for a genteel private family. Can be seen between 11 and 4 o'clock. For terms, apply at No. 35 East 11th-st., or No. 107 Pearl-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house, No. 36 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., containing all the modern improvements. The furniture will be rented with the house, if desired. Possession given the 1st of May. Apply at No. 30 Water st., up stairs, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 56 WALKER-ST., (fourth door from Broadway, north side,) in its present condition, or to be altered by the owner to suit a tenant. For terms and particulars, apply to RICHARD LAWRENCE, No. 157 Duane-st., up stairs.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MECHANICS.—Rooms to let, with or without power, in the Harlem and New-Haven Depôt, varying in size from 25x25 to 25x110 feet, at low rates to suit the times. Apply to T. BENNETT, corner of Elm and Franklin sts.

VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—The southeast corner of Broadway and Broome-st. Possession 1st of May. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES & SONS, No. 6 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—THE COMMODIOUS FIVE STORY STORE No. 30 More-st., three doors from South-st. In the best order. Inquire of SACKETT, BELCHER & CO., No. 26 Pearl-st.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 44 TWELFTH-ST., NEAR 6th-av., with all Croton water conveniences, gas, &c. Apply to C. SMITH, No. 42 12th-st., or of SMITH & LAWRENCE, No. 157 Duane-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND LOFTS NO. 89 Liberty-st., near Broadway. C. & U. J. SMITH, No. 103 Liberty-st., up stairs.

TO LET—A BUILDING SUITABLE FOR A COOPer or carpenter shop in the immediate vicinity of Park-place. Apply to T. BAILEY MYERS, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE *Times* Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. I. HALL, on premises.

STORE TO LET—THE LARGE STORE NO. 447 8th av.; possession immediately. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET LOW.—Apply at No. 71 East 18th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE—FOR HALF CASH and half first mortgage bonds, amply secured—a good house of about 12 rooms, situate in an eligible neighborhood either in New-York, Brooklyn, Hoboken or Bergen. Price not more than $10,000. Mortgage not to exceed one-half value of property. Address, post paid, with full particulars, J. T., Post-Office, Jersey City.

WANTED—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, A FURnished country residence, suitable for a small family, on the Sound preferred; distance not to exceed thirty miles from the City. Address box No. 1,232 Post-Office, with full particulars.

HOUSE WANTED—FOR A MODERATE-SIZED family, for a term of years, at a rate of $400 to $500. Address, with particulars, A. P. M., Box No. 180 Post-Office.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM. [illegible] STATIONERS' HALL, No. [illegible] PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS and STATIONERS. All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style, [illegible] TYPE, at the lowest rates.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT [illegible] bath and billiard room. It is abundantly supplied [illegible] the premises, and within the county of spring water, with which the place abounds. There is stabling for four horses [illegible] gardener [illegible] room, [illegible] sheds, &c. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and [illegible] number of fine forest trees. Part of the furniture will be sold with the house if desired. [illegible] A. E. VAN [illegible], No. 80 [illegible].

TO LEASE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late Samuel T. Carey, in Westchester, 16 miles from the City Hall, and about one mile from the railroad stations of the Harlem at Hunt's Bridge, or New-Haven at Mount Vernon. There are 70 to 80 acres of fine land, principally in meadow; large flower garden, well stocked with a great variety of choice plants and shrubbery; conservatory and forcing-house; also, vegetable garden, good house, barns and stables, and new farm-house; excellent water, &c.; the grounds are in perfect order on the whole place; the premises adjoin William Seaton's, Esq.; perfectly healthy, on high ground, and has a view of the Sound. Will be leased for a term of years to a good tenant, at a moderate rent. Apply to WILLIAM DUMONT, No. 4 Wall-st.

COTTAGE RESIDENCE FOR SALE, OR exchange for Brooklyn property, in the village of Hempstead, L. I., 21 miles from New-York; communication by railroad four times a day; located on Washington-st., the pleasantest street in the place, within 3 minutes' walk of the depôt; is beautifully surrounded by shade trees, and well stocked with fruit; has a barn, carriage house, &c. A very desirable residence for a person doing business in the City. Will be sold low. For particulars, apply to J. T. ADAMS, No. 28 Warren-st., New-York, up stairs, or to WM. HIGBIE, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ON the road to Elizabeth, 1½ miles from Chestnut-st. depôt, Newark; contains about 24 acres, 5 acres fine woodland, balance under cultivation, in fine order, and with an abundance of fruit; good house and buildings; also, small house for farmer's use. The place is in a good neighborhood, and commands one of the finest views in the vicinity of New-York. Will be sold very low, and on easy terms. Apply on the premises to BENJ. T. BRECK, or to WM. P. BRECK, Excelsior Sugar Refinery, Williamsburg, L. I.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-York City property, the country residence of AMOS F. HATFIELD, Esq., White Plains, Westchester County, 1½ miles from depôt from North-st. to Rye place. Contains 26½ acres of land under the highest possible state of cultivation. Lawn is tastefully arranged with trees and shrubbery; garden is well stocked with a great variety of the choicest fruits; buildings consist of a gothic dwelling, 16 rooms, carriage house, barn, sheds and ice-house, all new. Price $14,000. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Pacific Bank.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—IN THE TOWN of Yonkers, Westchester County, with large double house and garden tastefully laid out with a fine bed of asparagus, and fish pond with fine trout in it, carriage-house and stable; being a very healthy and delightful situation in Winter as well as Summer. Distant 17 miles from the City, 1½ miles from Harlem Railroad, and 2½ miles from Hudson River Railroad. Possession immediately if required. Apply to ISAAC S. VALENTINE, No. 108 2d-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, LOT AND BARN IN VILlage of Port Chester, Westchester County. The house contains 10 rooms, and in complete order and is well surrounded with fruit and ornamental trees; very desirable for a gentleman doing business in the City, only two minutes' walk from depôt. Price moderate and terms easy. Inquire at ABENDROTH BROTHERS, No. 109 Beekman-st., New-York, or at the Eagle Foundry, Port Chester.

COUNTRY SEAT AT IRVINGTON—AN elegant new gothic cottage, 54x48, first-class, built in the most thorough manner, and contains all the modern improvements, carriage-house, stables, &c., with from two to eight acres, handsomely laid out and well fruited; ⅛ of a mile from depôt, 21 from New-York. For sale on easy terms by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COUNTRY PLACE situated on Flushing Railroad, not over 35 or 40 minutes from Fulton Market—a neat cottage house with outbuildings, with 10 or 12 acres of land. It is on high ground, neatly laid out; the furniture in the house will be let with it if desired. Apply to W. T. PINKNEY, Actor Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st. N. B.—It will be sold or exchanged for property in this City.

COTTAGES ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—Two cottages, built under the superintendence of J. C. Wells, at Irvington, on the Hudson, near the residence of Mr. McNamee. The grounds consist of two acres of land to each cottage, in perfect order. ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT PORT-chester, 26 miles from this City, via New-York and New-Haven Railroad. House 38x40, 14 rooms, 1½ acres of ground, variety of fruit and shade trees. Price $4,500. Apply to J. D. BROWN, Portchester, or JOHN I. DUNBIN, No. 262 West 21st-st. Will be sold at auction Feb. 23, if not sold at private sale previously.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST APRIL—A COUNtry seat on the Hudson, 14 miles from the City. A large stone house, two stories and attic, out-buildings, garden, fruit trees, &c., with about 10 acres of land, within five minutes' walk of the depôt at Riverdale. Also, a cottage in the rear of the above, containing 7 rooms and kitchen, barn, and with 30 acres. WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 37 West 18th-st.

TO LET—AT ORANGE, N. J., HOUSE AND ABOUT five acres of highly cultivated ground, on Scotland-st., commanding a fine view of this mountain and intervening valley, a few minutes' walk from North Orange depôt. Address WM. MEYERS, No. 170 William-st., corner of Beekman-st.

TO LET—I WILL LEASE FOR A TERM OF years my residence in Westchester County, with or without furniture. For terms, inquire on the premises (half a mile above the High Bridge,) or at No. 50 Wall-st. SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM OF FIFTY ACRES in Bergen County, opposite the village of Belleville, adjoining the Jersey City Water Works, the Passaic River, and the turnpike leading to New-York, eight miles from the City, with two new dwellings, kitchens, two good wells of water, large barn, wagon-house, corn-crib, &c.; young apple orchard, good garden, currants, raspberry, cherry trees, plum trees, grapes, &c.; all in good order; water may be conveyed over any part of the farm, and above the top of any building from the water works. Will be sold on easy terms, as the owner is not able to take care of it any more. If not sold by the 1st of April, it will then be to let to a small private family doing business in a city. For particulars, inquire of JAMES & ACKERMAN, corner of 2d-st. and Bowery; of SMITH & BELLOWS, No. 50 East 22d-st., or of PETER T. ACKERMAN, No. 40 Bleecker-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FARM OR COUNTRY RESIdence, situated in White Plains, will be sold at auction, (if not sold at private sale,) on Tuesday, March 2, 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M. Said farm contains 27 acres of arable land, and 2½ of woodland. On the farm is a large two-story house and outbuildings, all nearly new. The house has 8 rooms on each floor, cistern under the kitchen and a well of excellent water near the door. There is a good garden and fruit of all kinds on the premises. The property is three miles distant from White Plains depôt, four miles from Mamaroneck, Rye and Port Chester. Call and view the premises before day of sale. An extensive variety of stock, farming utensils and household furniture will, also, be sold at the same time. EDMUND M. CARPENTER.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A Farm containing 60 acres, under a high state of cultivation; a good dwelling-house, surrounded with shrubbery and ornamental trees; on the place are a good kitchen-garden, with choice fruits, and two excellent apple orchards; stabling, carriage houses, barns and out-buildings of all kinds, &c., &c. Situated in the town of Westchester, in Westchester County, New-York, three-quarters of a mile from Williamsbridge Depôt, on the Throg's Neck road. Also, a handsome pair of carriage-horses for sale. For full particulars, apply to S. HAYCOCK, on the premises, or to WILLIAM EAGLE, Esq., corner of Varick, Vestry and Canal sts., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK CITY PROPERTY—The farm of D. PIFFARD, situated on the Genesee River, in the town of York, Livingston County, 28 miles south of Rochester, and 2½ miles from the village of Geneseo, and 14 hours by railroad from New-York, adjoining the estates of James Wadsworth and J. B. Murray, Esqrs., containing 580 acres, a large part of the famed Genesee Flats, with dwelling, barns, outhouses, and everything pertaining to a farm of its magnitude, will be sold together or divided. For further information apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., New-York, or D. PIFFARD, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, 2½ MILES FROM the Depôt at Morristown, N. J., a farm of about 150 acres, good land, and fair house, barn, &c. The farm is well watered, and there is a fine young apple orchard, and about 30 acres in peaches. The situation is desirable, neighborhood good, and location very healthy. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE—46 ACRES, IN GOOD REpair, buildings sufficient, all new; 6 acres orchard. Ten minutes' walk from Washingtonville, or the depôt on the Branch Road. Inquire of BIGGS & SOUTHWICK, No. 34 Nassau-st.; J. E. HATCH, No. 375 9th-av., or JOHN JAQUES, at Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y.

SUPERIOR ORANGE COUNTY DAIRY FARM of 93 acres; 6 wood, 6⅞ in rye, balance in grass; watered by springs and small stream; good house 45x40, large barn, and stables for 25 head of cattle, and numerous outbuildings; 1½ miles from Craigsville depôt. For sale on easy terms by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

A TRACT OF TIMBER LAND IN MARSHALL and Tazewell Counties, Ill., adjoining improved farms, can be sold at a very large profit, if cut up in plots of 40 acres. Also, six acres of land on Staten Island, commanding a fine view of the Bay; all free from incumbrance; will be traded for a good house or vacant lots in New-York. SAML. EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st., from 10 to 12 A. M., and 1½ to 3½ P. M.

TO EXCHANGE—AN IMPROVED FARM OF 300 acres in Texas, with good buildings, timber and fruit, healthy location, on navigable water, with marine railway and steamboat wharf. A rare chance for an enterprising man. C. H. OLIVER, No. 61 Liberty-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

MUIR & SON'S SPARKLING EDINBURG ALE—Imported direct from the Brewery, now in fine order, and for sale by WM. EAGLE, corner of Varick and Canal sts.

HUNGARIAN WINES.—THE IMPORTERS, [illegible] & CROSSINGER, No. 108 Water-st., are now selling their pure, unadulterated wines, wholesale and by retail, to suit the times. Price lists free by post.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] Auctioneer, [illegible] No. 18 Chambers-st. THIS DAY, at 10½ A. M. [illegible] Also, an invoice of Britannia and plated ware, [illegible].

[illegible] Auctioneer. SUPERB SALE OF PARLOR, CHAMBER [illegible] ... Eight ... of French ... [illegible] ... with which the sale will commence.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer. MESSRS. BENZ & EHNI'S STOCK OF magnificent imported 18-carat Gold Jewelry.—Messrs. BENZ & EHNI will sell, through E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 18th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., their stock of magnificent imported 18-carat gold jewelry, watches and diamonds, comprising superb full sets of 18-carat gold [illegible], pins and earrings, superbly enameled, ditto with diamonds, rubies and pearls; magnificent bracelets, brooches and enameled brooches, stone cameos, ditto, magnificent sapphire and diamond set [illegible] ditto, elegant diamond and other scarf pins, diamond studs, coral and diamond ditto, sets of coral and diamond vest and sleeve buttons, [illegible] set with diamonds, [illegible] snuff boxes, superb sets of Oriental pearl, pin and earrings, ladies' watches enameled and set with diamonds, hunting ditto, [illegible] bracelets [illegible] superb emerald ditto, elegant [illegible] sleeve buttons, seals and keys; also other [illegible] in great variety. The above will be on exhibition at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., on Wednesday. The public are assured that the goods are the finest [illegible] and such as have never been offered before at public sale.

M. DOUGHERTY, Auctioneer. M. DOUGHERTY WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 61½ West [illegible]-av., (unavoidably postponed from yesterday) [illegible] the residence of [illegible], retiring to South America, consisting of [illegible] rosewood parlor suites, [illegible] marble-top [illegible] Brussels carpets [illegible] oak extension tables [illegible] dinner and tea sets, mahogany [illegible] dressing bureaus, washstands [illegible] stands, hair mattresses, pillows, feather beds, carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Every lot to be sold to the highest bidder. No postponement.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer. BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 52 Broadway.—Regular auction sale of stocks, bonds, notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Broker's Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogue in *Journal of Commerce, Courier and Morning Express.*

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer. POSITIVE SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS IN BROOKLYN.—Will be sold on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, three brick houses and lots on Warren-st., [illegible] Titles perfect. For particulars, see Auctioneer.

JOHN H. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer. HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—VAN ANTWERP'S regular trade sale of hardware, cutlery, heavy goods, English [illegible] will take place on THURSDAY, 18th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 60 Pearl-st. [illegible]

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer. BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE No. 26 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogues.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer. FOR SALE—ON THURSDAY, FEB. 18, AT 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, that valuable [illegible] Greene-st., near Canal, and in the immediate vicinity of Broadway. Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

E. E. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer. CONTINUATION SALE OF $18,000 WORTH of house furnishing goods, terra cotta ware, [illegible] stock, card cases, vases, fancy goods, &c., THIS DAY, Feb. 18, at 10 o'clock, at No. 609 Broadway, near Houston-st. Dealers particularly invited.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm and style of CLARK, DODGE & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general banking, exchange and stock commission business in the City of New-York. LUTHER C. CLARK, EDWARD DODGE, THOS. F. HUNTINGTON, JOHN D. MAXWELL, DAVID CRAWFORD, Jr., JOSEPH W. CLARK. New-York, Feb. 15, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm and style of CLARK, BROTHERS & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general banking, exchange and collection business in the City of St. Louis. JOSEPH W. CLARK, EDWARD DODGE, LUTHER C. CLARK, EDWARD CHASE. St. Louis, Feb. 15, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing under the firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, EDWARD B. MANN retiring from business. Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON, EDWARD B. MANN, CHARLES T. GRIFFITH. New-York, Feb. 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO., who will continue the business of the late firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO. Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON, CHARLES T. GRIFFITH, D. D. WILLIAMSON, Jr. New-York, Feb. 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM F. MILLER having associated WILLIAM J. BICKNELL with him, they will continue the hide and leather business at No. 85 Gold-st., under the firm of WILLIAM F. MILLER & CO. New-York, Feb. 1, 1858.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—HEWIT & COULSON HAVE REmoved from Nos. 111 Fulton and 58 Ann-st., to No. 112 Fulton-st., (in the store so long occupied by Stillwell & Monrose,) and will continue the manufacturing and selling of clothing under the firm of MAHLON T. HEWIT & CO.

REMOVAL.—T. D. MORGAN & CO. HAVE REmoved to Nos. 34 and 35 Exchange-place, one door from Broad-st.

REMOVED.—JOSEPH LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, has removed from No. 6 Warren-st. to No. 60 Walker-st., one door west of Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH.

EXCURSION TO RICHMOND, VA.—INAUGURATION OF WASHINGTON'S STATUE, FEB. 22.—The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave New-York SATURDAY Afternoon, 20th inst., for Richmond, Va., arriving there early Monday morning, Feb. 22, in time for passengers to witness the Inauguration of CRAWFORD'S Equestrian Statue of WASHINGTON on that day. The Jamestown leaves Richmond next afternoon and arrives in New-York the following Thursday. Passage to Richmond and back, including meals and stateroom $15. Tickets obtained at our office. LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 321 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The new steamship COLUMBIA, Captain M. BERRY, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. Foster, Commander, will succeed and leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24. The large and favorite steamers EVERGLADE, CAROLINA and ST. MARYS connect with the steamers from New-York for Florida. Through tickets may be had by applying as above. NOTICE.—The attention of shippers to the South and Southwest is called to the very low rates of freight and insurance on the same by the above line.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Bills of Lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, at Savannah, having Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will succeed and leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 20th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line [illegible] Petersburg and Richmond [illegible]. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 321 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, for the year ending Jan. 31, 1858.

Net Assets on hand, Jan. 31, 1857, as per Statement ... $3,767,346 78

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

For Premiums and Policy fees ... [illegible]
For Interest ... 207,686 71
For Annuities ... [illegible]
Am't of overpaid, due Agents ... 1,050 00—1,288,729 97

Total ... $4,... [illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.

Paid claims by death, including additions ... $311,046 12
Surrendered Policies ... [illegible]
Annuities ... 7,427 78
Commissions ... 43,424 12
Expenses, including Rent, Salaries, Medical Examinations, Printing, Stationery ... 60,610 75—466,634 78

4,632,843 59

Net Assets on hand, Jan. 31, 1858 ... [illegible]
Deferred Premium Account, being balance due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly ... 145,923 68
Interest accrued to Feb. 1, 1858 ... 50,455 30
Interest due and unpaid Feb. 1, 1858 ... 1,436 04

Net Assets Jan. 31, 1858 ... $4,625,908 96
Net increase in Assets during the year ... $857,963 19

[illegible]

The quinquennial statement of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, for the five years ending Jan. 31, 1858.

Net Assets, Feb. 1, 1853 ... $2,068,... [illegible]

RECEIPTS SINCE FEB. 1, 1853.

For Premiums and ... $2,512,... 27
[illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS SINCE FEBRUARY 1, 1853.

Paid Claims ... $1,317,042 42
Claims unpaid not yet due ... 61,000 00—$1,378,042 43
Addition to Policies ... 108,... 74
Paid Commissions ... 184,169 61
Paid Advertising, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Printing, Rent ... 283,718 52
Paid Surrendered Policies and Reduction of Premiums ... 360,631 07—$2,122,306 88

Total ... $4,625,908 96

ASSETS, FEB. 1, 1858.

Invested as follows:
Cash on hand and in Bank ... $146,037 48
Bonds and Mortgages ... 4,231,352 38
Due from Agents ... 18,273 15
Deferred Premium account, being balance due on Premiums of 1857 on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly ... 145,923 62
Interest accrued but not due ... 50,455 30
Interest due and unpaid ... 1,436 04—$4,625,908 96

THUS APPROPRIATED.

Amount reserved for the re-insurance of all existing Policies as above ... $3,2..., ... 22
Amount reserved for annuities ... 20,... 78
Amount reserved for reduction of Premiums ... 17,844 97
Present value of the Dividends of 1853 ... 135,918 86
Present value of the Dividends of 1856 ... 466,361 61
Special reserve for extra climate risks ... 13,207 18
Reserve for claims by death, unpaid, not yet due, including additions ... 71,419 22
Prepaid Premiums due for Dividend Account ... 3,306 97
Reserve for proportion of commissions ... 28,000 00
... 1,142,503 16—$4,625,908 96

By the above Statement it will be seen that, after reserving the sum of $3,2..., ... 22 as the value for reinsurance on all existing policies, which sum includes a margin to cover unforeseen contingencies of nearly $300,000, (over and above the net cost of reinsurance, according to the Company's Table of Mortality at 4 per cent., and also reserving an ample fund to meet all other obligations, the Company has a surplus of $1,142,503 16, which may, with safety, be recommended as applicable to the purposes of Dividends on existing Policies, according to the following statement:

THIRD DIVIDEND STATEMENT.

Premiums entitled to participate in this Dividend are such as have been received on existing Policies, since Feb. 1, 1853, at the Table Rates of Insurance, and as are sufficient to cover the risk on each Policy to Feb. 1, 1858.

Balance of surplus as above ... $1,142,503 16
40 per cent. on $4,68...,... 16, being the amount of participating Premiums on existing Life Policies ... $1,074,827 66
40 per cent. on $28,... 16, being the amount of participating premiums on Endowment Assurance Policies ... 11,247 34
40 per cent. on $84,846 66, being the amount of participating premiums on policies lapsed by death ... 33,938 30
40 per cent. on $4,927 53, being the amount of participating premiums on short-term policies issued previous to 1851 ... 1,971 01
20 per cent. on $96,048 31, being the amount of participating premiums on short-term policies issued since 1851 ... 19,209 66
Undivided Surplus ... 1,508 20—$1,142,503 16

Respectfully submitted,
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

The undersigned have examined the formulas which have been made the basis of the computations of the Third Dividend (that of 1858) of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, and are satisfied that they are founded on correct mathematical principles, and that in their application to the aforesaid Dividend, they furnish results of undoubted security to the parties assured.

HENRY JAS ANDERSON, HORACE WEBSTER, } Auditors.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1858.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held at the Office of the Company on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 17, 1858, it was Resolved, that a Dividend of 40 per cent. be declared on the Participating Premiums paid on existing Policies since Feb. 1, 1853, according to the recommendation of the Officers and Insurance Committee and contained in the above statement.

The Reversionary value of this Dividend will be added to the face of each Policy. The amounts to be credited to each Policy will be ascertained by the 1st of March.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1858.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED. S. WINSTON, JOHN WADSWORTH,
MILLARD FILLMORE, WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY, SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
WILLIAM V. BRADY, SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
HENRY A. SMYTHE, JOHN M. STUART,
ROBT. H. McCURDY, HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BETTS, LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC G. PEARSON, SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE, WILLIAM H. COE,
JOHN H. SWIFT, CHARLES J. STEDMAN,
W. E. DODGE, CEPHAS H. NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK, WM. K. STRONG,
JOSEPH BLUNT, EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN, WM. H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER, LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ABRAHAM BININGER, W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON, GEORGE R. CLARK.

FREDK S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, No. 31 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office.

Jan. 1, 1858.

Capital Stock ... $100,000 00
Reserve of 1857 ... 265,590 19—$365,590 19
Amount due of sundry dividends, &c. ... 63,889 75
Amount of dividend annuities ... 4,641 08
Amount of premiums received during the year ... 269,876 97
Amount of interest account for the year ... 48,568 13—$317,105 88

Total ... $732,585 82

DISBURSEMENTS.

Claims by death ... $57,368 00
Expenses, taxes and commission ... 41,304 60
Reinsurance and purchased policies ... 10,3.. 95
Dividends on capital ... 16,080 00—$126,076 55

ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages on property in New-York and Brooklyn, worth double the amount loaned ... $341,300 00
Premium Loans at 7 per cent. interest ... 234,191 37
Agents' accounts for premiums in course of collection and transmission ... [illegible]
Real Estate ... 77,483 38
Cash in Bank and on hand ... 3,486 00
United States Bonds and Stocks ... 28,249 00
Accrued interest, &c. ... 17,500 00
... 7,289 43—$606,509 23

Total ... $732,585 82

In the above statement the premiums deferred are not included.

The business of the Company during the last year, notwithstanding the extraordinary revulsion in the monetary affairs of the country, has steadily progressed, showing an increase of more than 10 per cent. in the number insured, and of 20 per cent. increase of assets.

The accumulations of the Company have reached a sum equal to six times the amount of the Capital Stock, and with the growing business and extended popularity of the institution, secured by the liberal policy pursued in the conduct of its business, guarantee a successful and permanent future.

The Directors invite a continuance of patronage, and would urge upon all the importance of Life Insurance as a sure means of securing an endowment for families, and wholly free from the changes and chances of ordinary modes of investment.

N. D. MORGAN, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

WANTED.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE YOUNG lady from St. Louis wishes to meet with some respectable person who will loan her $60 immediately, for which she will give her gold hunting-case watch as security. Address Miss S. L., Broadway Post-Office. References given.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS WANTED—By BENEDICT & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

Bonds of Salem Township, Ohio.
Bonds of Lafayette Township, Ohio.
Bonds of Newark Township, Ohio.
Bonds of Green Creek Township, Ohio.
Bonds of Oxford Township, Ohio.
Bonds of Steubenville Township, Ohio.
Bonds of Franklin Township, Ohio.
Bonds of Steubenville and Township, Ohio.
All these Bonds bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent.

KETCHAM & WILLIAMS, No. 1 Hanover-st.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, issue CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also, MERCANTILE CREDITS, for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, JAN. 1, 1858.—Office, No. 151 Market-st., Newark. Agency, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Balance, per statement, Jan. 1, 1857 ... $2,484,512 18
Received for Premiums during the year ... $537,144 78
Received for Interest during year ... 153,873 21
Received for Annuity Bonds ... 5,000 00
Total Receipts for 1857 ... $696,017 99
Paid Claims, by death, unpaid Jan. 1, 1857 ... $63,000 00
Paid Claims, by death, of the year, 1857* ... 145,114 95
P'd Policies surrendered ... 23,297 43
Paid Salaries, Postage, Taxes, Exchange, &c. ... 21,717 64
P'd Commissions to Ag'ts ... 33,601 78
P'd Physicians' Fees ... 2,981 50 $287,413 30 ... 407,504 69
... $2,892,116 87
Paid Dividends during the year ... 148,791 14
Net Balance, Jan. 1, 1858 ... $2,743,325 73

* Amount unpaid, not due, and awaiting proofs of death, $70,400 00.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand ... $66,716 29
Newark City 7 per cent. Bonds ... 22,000 00
Albany City (N.Y.) 6 per.ct. Bds. ... 25,000 00
Troy City (N.Y.) 6 per cent Bonds ... 25,000 00
Brooklyn City (N.Y.) 6 pr.ct.Bds. ... 65,000 00
Annuity Bd. of State of Mass. ... 800 00
Bonds & Mortgages on Real Estate worth double amount loaned ... 1,499,851 43
Prem. Notes, drawing 6 pr. ct. int. ... 984,395 23
Real Estate ... 26,278 98
Loans on Scrip ... 6,583 51
Premiums, Notes, and Cash, in course of transmission ... 21,920 20 $2,743,325 73

Net accumulation, Jan. 1, 1858 ... $2,743,325 73
Total amount of Dividends paid to date ... 1,... 72
Total amount of claims, by death, p'd. to date 1,704,349 55

The Directors, having reserved the value of all policies in force and all obligations against the Company, have, from the surplus, declared a dividend of 35 per cent. on the premiums paid at the table rates, to those policies in force issued prior to January 1st, 1857, (except term policies,) without interest: in Scrip to those who have paid their premiums in cash, and to the credit of those who are indebted to the Company for premiums.

The Directors have also ordered the payment of the tenth dividend (that declared January 1st, 1855,) to be paid to the members when their annual premiums become due, during the year 1858. Those holding Scrip to be allowed the same as cash in payment of premiums, and others to be credited the amount on their notes as they mature.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, EDWARD A. STRONG,
CHARLES S. MACKNET, JOHN R. WEEKS,
LEWIS C. GROVER, AMZI S. SPELLING,
JOSIAH O. LOW, RANDALL H. GREENE,
HENRY McFARLAN, JOEL W. CONDIT,
ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, NEHEMIAH PERRY.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, New-York.
JOS. P. BRADLEY, Mathematician.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Attorney and Counsel.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, N. Y.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, NO. 16 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1858.—The stockholders of the Manhattan Oil Company are hereby notified that the new certificates of the Capital Stock, as reduced at a meeting of the stockholders, Dec. 2, 1857, in compliance with the law applicable thereto, are now ready to be delivered on surrender of the old certificates.

N. T. HIGBIE, WM. E. BIRD, N. T. CARRYL, } Committee of Stockholders.
JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL NOTES AND ACCEPTANCES wanted by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 30 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Six-and-a-Half (6½) per cent. payable to the stockholders on Monday, the 25th inst., in cash.

They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 9th of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending Dec. 31, 1857, of Thirty-one per cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 9th February next.

This latter dividend makes the Scrip Dividends declared by this Company, during the last four years, one hundred and five and a half per cent.

This Company having always declined to insure through the medium of brokers and out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance should be made to the office direct, or through respectable parties residing in this City.

TRUSTEES:

Charles H. Russell, Denning Duer, Fred. A. Delano,
Daniel B. Fearing, J. Steward, Jr., Joseph Hawland,
Wm. H. Russell, Robt. B. Minturn, Dan. Drake Smith,
A. C. Downing, Reuben Withers, Fred. G. Foster,
G. B. Lamar, Edwd. C. Center, Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan, Josiah Oakes, Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe, Jos. Gaillard, Jr., Saml. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend, Jas. M. Waterbury, J. Anthony, Jr.,
James Warren, Wm. H. Cary, J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary, George T. Adee, John A. C. Gray,
M. W. Hamilton, John J. Astor, Jr.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE STUYVESANT Insurance Company, No. 153 Bowery, New-York, Feb. 11, 1858. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per cent. payable to the Stockholders on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1858.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight per cent., payable on demand.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons on the Bonds of the above Company, due on the 15th of February, 1858, will be paid by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

INSURANCE.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE NO. 37 WALL-STREET.

At the annual election held on the 8th instant,

PHILETUS H. HOLT, STEPHEN LININGTON,
JOSEPH P. WICKHAM, ENOCH KETCHAM,
SILAS DAVIS, WILLIAM A. CUMMINGS,
OLIVER H. SHEPARD, HENRY LYLES, Jr.,
HENRY ROWLAND, BREWSTER VALENTINE,
ALFRED L. ROWE, GEORGE B. WHITFIELD,
WILLIAM P. MILLER, ALBERT HAVEMEYER,
STEPHEN W. GAINES, ISAAC H. SMITH,
ELISHA L. WALTON, TEUNIS W. QUICK,
NELSON SHERWOOD, ROBERT F. SAGE,
HENRY G. REEVE, DAVID M. TURNURE,
DANIEL T. WILLETS, JOSE T. NAVARRO,
ALBERT L. DE CAMP, ASHER TAYLOR,
JOHN M. BRUCE, Jr., EDWARD BILL,
BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, NATHANIEL W. CHATER,

were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year; and at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, Esq., was reelected President, and ASHER TAYLOR, Esq., was reelected Vice-President. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1858.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY—OFFICE NO. 153 BOWERY, CORNER OF BROOME-STREET.—Feb. 11, 1858.—At the Annual Election, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

Frederick R. Lee, John R. Paxton, Samuel Willets,
George L. Osborn, Bartlet Smith, Samuel Weeks,
Henry Shields, Adam W. Spies, Andre Froment,
Cornel's L. Everett, Joseph H. Godwin, Edwin Pierson,
Alfred Moore, John A. Devean, Benja'n W. Floyd,
Henry J. Bowen, A. Stewart Black, Denton Pearsall,
D. Hennessy, Charles J. Dodge, S. Abrahams, M.D.,
Alonzo A. Alvord, John Shortwell, Corn's B. Timpson,
James Humes.

And for Inspectors of the next annual election: Robert R. Willets, Edward Brown, David Seaman.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board FREDERICK R. LEE, Esq. was unanimously reëlected President, and SAMUEL WILLETS was unanimously reëlected Vice-President. BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 29th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 29th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.

WINCHESTER, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858.
A. L. MINER, Receiver.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec'y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SECTION NO. 3 OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Auditor's Office, in the city of Albany, until Wednesday, the 3d day of March, next, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of March next. Penalty in Bond.

The Chemung Canal and Feeder ... $3,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal ... 3,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.
SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

16,500 feet B. M. Oak for lock gate at $20 ... $330 00
26,000 feet B. M. Pine timber for locks at $15 ... 390 00
15,000 feet B. M. Pine plank for locks at $15 ... 225 00
2,500 feet B. M. Pine timber for bridges at $15 ... 37 50
2,000 feet B. M. Hemlock at $7 ... 14 00
... $1,131 50

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of E. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $3; 1 Narrow Axe, $1 ... [illegible]
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3 ... [illegible]
2 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1 ... 7 00
[illegible]
20 Picks, $12; 2 Plows, $7 ... [illegible]
2 Pumps, $7 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4 ... [illegible]
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures ... [illegible]
1 Stand Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75 ... 225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 6 Scythe Snaths, $13 50 ... [illegible]
26 Scrapers, $15; 152 Shovels, $133 87 ... 148 87
1 Grind Stone, $2; 118 Wheel Barrows, $230 ... 232 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 20 feet long, $4 ... 4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing ... 20 00
Total ... $950 [illegible]

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,200 feet Hemlock Plank ... [illegible]
2,573 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber ... 25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards ... 112 43
Lot of Timber, framed ... 5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6 ... 14 50
4 Crow Bars, $4; 3 Chains, $3; 1 Chisel, 25c ... 15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5 ... 12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50 ... 3 50
5 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50 ... 151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50 ... 66 50
55 Picks, $60 75; 23 Pike Poles, $11 50; 2 Plows, $9 ... 71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50 ... 299 00
256 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50 ... 249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c ... 5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $326 63; 6 Wrenches, $7 50 ... 333 13
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50 ... 4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3 ... 25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c ... 26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c ... 7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines ... [illegible]
... $1,531 17
Total ... $3,431 72

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Jan. 29, 1858.

SAMUEL S. WHALLON, CHARLES H. SHERRILL, JOHN M. JAYCOX, } Canal Commissioners.
V. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON TAXES OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet in room No. 8, City Hall, on FRIDAY, 19th inst., at 2 P. M., to hear the following parties asking for relief of tax. They are requested to be present as no further notice will be given them, viz.: N. Brinkerhoff, C. C. North for Methodist Church in 20th-st., Jno. B. Stratton Jas. N. Wells for St. Peter's Church 20th-st., Gutta Percha Life Boat Company, John Berge, Arthur Skiff, David Roah, Townsend W. Burtes, Alexander Benjamin, B. L. Schmith, H. S. Hart, Joachin Maikhof, Alexander H. Clark, Congregation of Anooed Chesed, Mr. Robinson, Augustus Zeregn, New-York, New-Orleans Steamship Company.

JOHN GREGORY, THOMAS STEPHENS, WM. TUCKER, } Committee on Taxes.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON FRAUDS OF the Board of Aldermen will meet in room No. 12 City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 P. M., to take into consideration the subject of fraudulent assessment for regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stones in 3d-av., between 61st, 62d and 65th sts. All parties interested in this subject are requested to attend.

THOS. W. ADAMS, THOS. STEPHENS, MICHAEL TUOMEY, WM. TUCKER, JAMES OWENS, } Committee on Frauds.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON Sewers of the Board of Aldermen will meet at 2 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at No. 8 City Hall. Parties who have petitioned for the construction of Sewers in the following streets are invited to attend, viz.: Avenue A, between 1st and 2d sts.; 24th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.; 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; Greene-st., 175 feet east of Bleecker-st., to and through 4th-st. to Barrow-st.; Crosby-st., between Houston and Bleecker; Bethune st.; receiving basin and culvert, southeast corner of Attorney and Houston sts.

THOMAS STEPHENS, F. I. A. BOOLE, WM. TUCKER, } Committee on Sewers.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Aldermen will meet on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at No. 8 City Hall.

THOMAS STEPHENS, THOMAS McSPEDON, GEORGE STARR, } Committee on Assessments.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. COMPANY, No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1858.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, M. The annual election for five Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, March 5, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. By order. W. L. YOULE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against JAMES QUIGLEY will please present the same, with proper vouchers, to the subscribers.

WILLIAM McARTHUR, 195 Liberty-st., WILLIAM H. PARSONS, 343 Broadway, JOHN H. NEILLEY, 24 Church-st., } Assignees.
Dated, Feb. 16, 1858.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

260 "TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS." 260

"CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE."

Important to the public. Great reduction in prices of fine Groceries, Provisions, choice Teas, Flour, Sugars, Coffee and all other goods kept by first-class grocers and tea-dealers, cheap for cash. Choice new crop teas from 25c. to 50c.; New-Orleans Sugars, 5c. to 7c.; refined sugars at refiners' prices, wholesale and retail. Up-town families and country dealers would do well to buy their goods of THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer and Dealer in Choice Teas, Fine Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c., No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray, New-York.

200 CHAMBERS-STREET. 200
We offer at LOWEST CASH PRICES,
SMOKED HAMS, SMOKED SHOULDERS, SMOKED BEEF,
PRIME LEAF LARD, MESS PORK, PRIME PORK.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, No. 200 CHAMBERS-ST., near the Erie Railroad Depôt.

AGRICULTURAL.

TOP-DRESSING FOR GRASS, &c.—Mapes' Nitrogenized Super Phos. Lime, 2½ cents per pound. Mapes' Potash Super Phos. Lime, 1½ cents per pound. FREDERICK McCREADY, No. 143 Fulton-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them prove their mode of construction. THE UNEQUALED. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16 ... 1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3 ... 1858
Saturday, Feb. 13 ... 1858	Wednesday, March 3 ... 1858
Saturday, March 13 ... 1858	Wednesday, March 31 ... 1858
Saturday, April 10 ... 1858	Wednesday, April 28 ... 1858
Saturday, April 24 ... 1858	Wednesday, May 12 ... 1858
Saturday, May 8 ... 1858	Wednesday, May 26 ... 1858
Saturday, May 22 ... 1858	Wednesday, June 9 ... 1858
Saturday, June 5 ... 1858	Wednesday, June 23 ... 1858
Saturday, June 19 ... 1858	Wednesday, July 3 ... 1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $110
Second Cabin Passage ... 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Eyrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, March 3
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 10
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 17
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 24

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

From New-York: First Cabin ... $80; Second Cabin ... 50; Steerage ... 30.
From Southampton, Havre, or Bremen to New-York: First Cabin ... $100; Second Cabin ... 60; Steerage ... 40.

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, E. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, EDWARD CAVENDY, Commander, to sail from Pier No. 3, North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mail, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton	Southampton for New-York.
Ariel ... March 20	Saturday, Ap'l 17	Wednesd'y, Ap. 21
North Star, April 17	Saturday, May 8	Wednesd'y, May 19

The steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight, apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, master, will sail, with the MAILS—

FROM NEW-YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	FROM SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE FOR NEW-YORK.
Saturday ... April 10	Wednesday ... April 28
Saturday ... May 29	Wednesday ... June 9
Saturday ... July 3	Wednesday ... July 21

Price of passage according to location of room. First cabin, $100 and $130; second cabin, $50 and $60.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.
For passage and freight, apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-Green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, *foot of Beach-st.*

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to

W. S. DAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail April 3.

GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP Company's splendid and powerful steamers sail as under:

FROM NEW-YORK.
Edinburg, Cumming, Saturday, Feb. 13, at 12 noon.
Glasgow, Goodwin, Saturday, March 13, at 12 noon.
New-York, McMillan, ...

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

Trains leave Depôt corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at 9½ A. M.—Mail for Albany, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

3:30 P. M., Express for Albany, stopping at principal stations only.

6¼ P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Trains leave Depôt corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at 8¾ A. M., for Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

11¾ A. M.—White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

2¾ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

3 P. M.—Millerton, stopping at Williams Bridge and all intermediate stations north.

4 P. M.—Croton Falls, stopping at all intermediate stations.

5½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Returning, trains leave Albany for New-York, at 7½ A. M.—Mail stopping at all stations above and at Williams Bridge.

3¾ P. M.—Express, stopping at principal stations only.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations.

Mail Train, at 8:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., daily, for Dunkirk, and Sundays excepted, for Buffalo.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

S. F. HEADLEY, Assistant President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6½ and 11½ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 8¾ A. M. and 3¼ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1½ P. M. from 31st st. only, and passenger train at 5½ P. M. from Chambers-st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 30th-st. stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:15 A. M., 12:35 and 6:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:25 A. M., 12:45 and 6:25 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE—*via* Panama Railroad.—The first-class steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, 2,500 tons, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Master, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, FOR ASPINWALL, connecting with the first-class steamship ORIZABA, 2,500 tons, J. H. BLETHEN, Master, leaving San Francisco March 5. For passage and freight, apply ONLY to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TUESDAY, 16TH INST., IN BLEECKER-st., between Cornelia and Macdougal sts., a LADY'S GOLD GUARD CHAIN. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 217 Bleecker-st.

MEDICAL.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR! PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD, Compounded entirely from Gums,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a Cathartic, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a Cathartic, but a Liver remedy, acting first on the Liver to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most Cathartics. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily, in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well the powers of the system are fully developed. The Stomach is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the Liver for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the Liver—having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint, in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and what is better, prevented, by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach, and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents nightmare.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness.

One dose, taken after each meal, will cure Dyspepsia.

One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve sick headache.

One bottle taken for female obstructions, removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic, while

One dose, often repeated, is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera.

Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

One bottle taken for Jaundice, removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose, taken a short time before eating, gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.

One dose often repeated, cures Chronic Diarrhœa in its worst forms, while Summer and Bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by worms in children; there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails.*

A few bottles cures Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

Is a scientific medical discovery, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit*, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of Liver Complaint from the worst *Jaundice* or *Dyspepsia* to a common *Headache*, all of which are the result of a diseased Liver.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
SANFORD & Co., Proprietors, New-York.

Retail agent, FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measure, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. Triesemar No. 1 is a remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and Exhaustion of the System. Triesemar No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. Triesemar No. 3 is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of Triesemar and the large sizes carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 to 2 and 6 to 9 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.

Dr. WATSON'S NEW WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhœa the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. HUNTER, JR., HAS FOR A LONG series of years attended at the old Doctor's office, at which he has treated over thirty thousand cases, without one single instance of failure; he has now removed to No. 41 Howard-st., one door from Broadway, where he can be consulted daily from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. Dr. HUNTER, Jr., offers to wager $5,000 that he is in possession of the original recipe for making the well-known Red Drop, which has permanently cured over 500,000 cases during the last twenty years. The victims of misplaced confidence can call on him with the certainty of being radically cured. Charges moderate. Don't forget the number, No. 41 Howard-st., one door from Broadway.

CAUTION.—NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—BEWARE of handbills and advertisements stating that Dr. HUNTER has removed, and that Hunter's Red Drop can be had at any place, except at the old Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., established in 1834, by the writer of this, and the present and only proprietor. It is a villainous conspiracy, by a plurality of unprincipled quack doctors, to rob the Doctor of his hard-earned reputation as a skillful and honorable physician. His great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, has permanently cured over 500,000 cases during the last thirty years. The victims of misplaced confidence can call on him with the certainty of being radically cured. One Dollar per vial, with the Doctor's new Medical Book.

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM—TRY IT—SURE CURE.—Dr. KERSHAW has opened an office at No. 168 Spring-st., for the treatment of rheumatism, diseases of the chest, bronchitis and the whole range of nervous complaints, general weakness, the diseases natural to females, which are relieved in the shortest time by a scientific application of this great agent.

Dr. KERSHAW, Electro-Magnetic Physician.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE.—Nervous Debility and Nocturnal emissions, pain in the back, loss of memory, stricture, impotence, piles, dyspepsia, &c. Office No. 724 Broadway, corner of 16th-st. Hours 10 till 1 and after 5.

TO SEWING-MACHINE MAKERS AND others using fine and ornamental castings—all kinds of castings made at moderate prices with dispatch by UZAL CORY, No. 23 John-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY G. DE FOREST, [illegible] against [illegible] ALBERT C. RAMSEY.—Summons for [illegible]. To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 56 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 19, 1858.

To defendant CHARLES I. FAULKNER:—[illegible]
WEEKS & DE FOREST, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, Jan. 27, 1858.
WEEKS & DE FOREST, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Dated Feb. 16, 1858.

SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM I. KIRKLAND and WILLIAM VON SACHS against JUSTIN CAMPBELL and CHARLES CARD.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible], in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] hundred and fifty-eight dollars and eighty cents, with interest from the 1st day of November, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1857.

CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint referred to in the foregoing summons was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 6th day of January, 1858.

CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plaintiffs' Att'ys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ROBERT J. LIVINGSTON and [illegible] M. his wife, against WILLIAM E. THORN.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the said City, on the 2d day of February, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 41 Wall-street, Jauncey-court, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and twelve dollars and [illegible] cents, with interest from the 1st day of February, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Feb. 2, 1858.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES BARRY against ABEL H. STILLWELL.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—To said defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible] Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] dollars, with interest from the 12th day of December, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dec. 12, 1857.

JENNESS & WATSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, Jan. 27, 1858. JENNESS & WATSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY against ABEL H. STILLWELL.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To said defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 56 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and twenty-one dollars with interest from the 1st day of December, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Dec. 11, 1857.

JENNESS & WATSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Jan. 27, 1858. JENNESS & WATSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY against ABEL H. STILLWELL.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To said defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 56 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and twenty-one dollars, with interest from the 1st day of December, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Dec. 11, 1857.

JENNESS & WATSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Jan. 27, 1858. JENNESS & WATSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

BY ORDER OF HON. P. SHELDON ROOT, County Judge of the County of Oneida, N. Y. Notice is hereby published of an order requiring all the creditors of WILLIAM WEST, of Utica, in the County of Oneida aforesaid, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said County Judge, at his office, in Utica aforesaid, on the 15th day of March, 1858, at nine o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why an assignment of said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts, according to the provisions of the statute concerning voluntary assignments made pursuant to the application of an insolvent and his creditors.—Dated Dec. 14, 1857.

WILLIAM WEST, Insolvent.
By RICHARDSON & SCHOONMAKER, his Attorneys, Utica, N. Y.

NOTICE OF APPLICATIONS FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. Henry L. Potter, an insolvent debtor, notice first published Dec. 24, 1857. Creditors to appear before the Honorable Henry E. Davies, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the City and County of New-York, at his chambers in the City Hall of said City, on the [illegible] day of March, 1858, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PENNELL CHURCHMAN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of William J. Sinclair, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next. Dated Dec. 3, 1857.

ANN E. CHURCHMAN, JOHN S. ROBERTS, } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN W. LESLIE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his residence, No. [illegible] Hoyt-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the [illegible] day of August next.—Dated Feb. 2, 1858.

JAMES Y. LESLIE, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL D. PIERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 182 East Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 26, 1857.

JOHN H. LEVERIDGE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH McCLENNEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Arthur Brown, No. 49 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. [illegible], 1857.

ALEXANDER HANNA, ARTHUR BROWN, } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VICTOIRE E. BINSSE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of T. James Glover, Esq., No. [illegible] Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 16, 1857.

LOUIS B. BINSSE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE SOWDON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of F. L. KNEELAND, No. 139 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 2, 1857.

EMMA SOWDON, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM WORAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 55 Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 29, 1857.

LEONARD W. KIP, Executor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS; ONE brown mare, 15½ hands high; one roan horse, 16 do.; both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a sulkey, &c., but little used, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriages for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the carriage Repository, 694 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

The Anti-Lecompton Meeting at the Mozart Assembly Rooms.

SPEECH OF HON. F. P. STANTON.

The Anti-Lecompton meeting, postponed [illegible] Friday evening, through a misunderstanding [illegible] of the Academy of Music, took place last evening at the Chinese Assembly Rooms. The meeting was called for 7½ o'clock, [illegible] the hall was filled. There was no [illegible] display of banners, or other aids to [illegible]. Even the building was not heated, and the audience was warmed only by their [illegible], but they did not seem to feel very severely [illegible]. They warmed up [illegible] made by the speakers, and found [illegible] before Mr. STANTON had [illegible].

[illegible] Mr. JAMES A. MCMASTERS, [illegible] Journal, called the meeting [illegible] that Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT [illegible] the Chair. The audience seconded the [illegible] hearty cheers, and Mr. BANCROFT [illegible], after a few introductory remarks to read the following list of [illegible]:

[illegible] George B. DeForest, William Curry, [illegible] Graham, O. Ottendorfer, Editor of the New-Yorker Staats Zeitung, Robert C. Dunn, Aaron B. Thompson, Hugh M'Cutchen, [illegible] Editor of the Courier des Etats Unis, [illegible] C. Flagg. [illegible]

In reading these names Mr. BANCROFT remarked that the meeting would recognize among them Democrats of the highest standing, and true to the oldest and dearest principles of the Democracy. They had [illegible] by the delay, which the postponement of their meeting had occasioned, for the Germans had [illegible] themselves with them, to see [illegible] to the oppressed people of Kansas. Mr. [illegible] the list of Secretaries, as follows: A. E. [illegible], George B. Butler, Wm. Gale, Jr.,

And then briefly addressed the meeting, in substance, as follows:

FELLOW-DEMOCRATS: The principle of forcing the Lecompton Constitution on the unwilling people of Kansas is diametrically at war with the fundamental principles of Democracy. It is dangerous, if not fatal to liberty and property, and leads us straight towards disorder and despotism. The proposition has a most dangerous tendency. It assumes that a Convention of the people may assert absolute power,—an assumption utterly at war with the Constitution, and which, if under any circumstances it could be entertained for a moment, ought only to be approached with the utmost deliberation and calmness. In the present instance, it is an invitation for the people of Kansas to indulge in the passions and conflicts of a continual revolution. The ideas of men of understanding and reflection are opposed to such a state of anarchy. Every true Democrat must be opposed to it, and must [illegible] the attempt to force upon the people of a Territory a Constitution which they abhor, [illegible] to the utmost. For our encouragement, we have received to-night letters from distinguished Democrats, and first from the Senator from Illinois, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS; [Loud cheers;] from THOMAS L. HARRIS, of Illinois; from GARRETT B. ADRAIN, of New-Jersey; ISAAC N. MORRIS, of Illinois, and our own citizen, JOHN B. HASKIN, [Cheers;] and not only from these, continued Mr. BANCROFT, but we have a representative of the Administration itself, [illegible] because of its own confidence in him,—a man whom Tennessee, for ten successive years, sent to the House of Representatives, who was as it were, [illegible] called into the Administration, because it was believed he possessed the confidence of the Southern Democracy, and that, by his calmness and sagacity, he could allay the passions raging in Kansas. Mr. BANCROFT introduced to the meeting Hon. F. P. STANTON, of Tennessee, whom he described as the near and dear friend of POLK. Mr. STANTON came forward and was received with loud and prolonged applause.

Mr. STANTON began by adverting to the importance with which the event of the admission of a new State into the Union is invariably invested, and described the present excitement about Kansas as one which gave ground for the belief that in Missouri and Kansas there resides some influence powerful for good or for evil upon the destinies of the Republic. In his judgment the result would prove to be one or the other of these things, according as truth and justice and honor shall prevail, or as falsehood, wrong and fraud shall triumph in the great act of her admission. His purpose on this occasion was to present the reasons which, in his estimation, ought to prevent the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution as the fundamental law of the State of Kansas, and in order to do this he declared it to be necessary to present a plain, unvarnished statement of the facts which were within his knowledge, and were a part of his experience during the period of his services in that distant Territory.

It was not (he said) at his own solicitation, but partly in compliance with the wishes of Governor WALKER that he had consented to go with him for the purpose of doing what he could with his poor abilities to serve his country in the arduous position of Secretary of Kansas, and the fundamental principle agreed upon between the President and his Cabinet on one side and Gov. WALKER and him (Mr. STANTON) on the other, that which was obviously the only principle on which anything could be effected—was the sovereignty of the people—the right of the people to control their own affairs and to establish their own institutions. This, in the strongest and most unequivocal language, was the principle made out in the instructions of Governor WALKER and given to him (Mr. S.) as the chart by which he was to be guided as acting Governor; he having preceded Mr. WALKER in his arrival in the Territory. Mr. STANTON read from the President's letter of instructions to Governor WALKER to show that there could be no possible misapprehension on the part of either Mr. WALKER or himself as to the duties they had been sent to Kansas to perform. The directions therein given, without referring to any verbal understanding that may have occurred, were sufficient to show the notions of the President and the Secretary of State at that time, and he (Mr. STANTON) asseverated that there was not a word written or uttered by Mr. BUCHANAN or General CASS, or any member of the Cabinet that was not distinctly and unequivocally in character with the terms of those instructions.

Mr. STANTON proceeded to describe the political condition of the Territory at the time he arrived there. While he had supposed prior to that time, that there was no question calculated to disturb their peace but that of Slavery, he was disagreeably disappointed on finding the whole people almost at war with the Territorial Legislature, which satisfied him that no such [illegible] could take place without some good [illegible], real or imaginary. In endeavoring to discover this cause, he learned to his utter astonishment, that the people had determined never to obey the laws which had been passed by the Territorial Legislature, because, as they said, they had had no participation in the passage of those laws, the Legislature did not represent their [illegible], and its members had been elected in some [illegible] by intruders from a neighboring State, and in other instances by frauds and villanies too monstrous at that time to be credited by him, and which he did not altogether believe until subsequently he saw with his own eyes evidence of similar transactions attempted by the same people which satisfied him that the complaints made in the first case were [illegible] and true. The policy pursued by Governor WALKER was, it appeared to him, a wise and benign policy, for his object was to persuade the people temporarily to submit to the existing Government until, by the due operation of the laws then in force, and by the exercise of the elective franchise, they could establish laws for themselves. In reply to these persuasions of the Governor the people declared that they would be overrun by invaders from the neighboring State, and then, when in answer to this, Governor WALKER said he would use the United States Army in the Territory to secure the right of the citizens to the free exercise and legitimate effect of their suffrages, the people expressed their belief that the [illegible] could not prevent the officers of the election, who were but mere tools in the hands of their [illegible], from defeating and cheating the bona fide [illegible] out of their votes, which would amount to the same thing as if violence were resorted to.

Having thus given a general notion of the political [illegible] prevailing in Kansas at the time of his arrival there, Mr. STANTON proceeded to detail the circumstances which led to the imperfect fulfillment of the census and registry law, which provided that every voter in the Territory should be registered, and that no man should be entitled to vote for delegates to the Constitutional Convention unless his name was on the Registry. The truth was, he said, that the great mass of the people—that is, of the Free-State people—in the counties in which the registration was taken, did not care a fig whether their names were registered or not, because they were opposed to the law; [illegible] on the other hand, the officers of the Territory, or at least some of them, were perfectly willing that their names should be left out, and did not even fairly perform their duties in the 19 Counties in which an imperfect registry was obtained, whilst in the other 15 Counties no registry was taken at all. The whole number registered was 9,251. He had no power to compel the officers to perform the duties which the law required of them, nor to appoint others to do so in their place. The apportionment was made by him only at the very last hour, and on the returns which had been furnished him; but if he had then known what he has since ascertained, he should have suffered the whole law to fail, and would have been no instrument in favoring the assembling of such a Convention if he had dreamt for a single moment that they would attempt to carry out the plan which they subsequently adopted, and persist in the fraud which they are now endeavoring to force upon the [illegible]

Mr. STANTON went on to describe the process of [illegible] Gov. WALKER and Mr. [illegible] In [illegible] Governor WALKER's [illegible] at Topeka, that if the Convention [illegible] submit the Constitution [illegible] they affirmed, in the most decided manner, that they would exercise no fraud, no trick, no legerdemain, no device of any sort, to deprive them of their just rights in controlling the work of that Convention; and they said more: they informed the people that, in making those pledges, they had the authority of the President of the United States, and his whole Cabinet! [Laughter.] for this was to be inferred not only from the tenor of the President's instructions, but because he had been advised of these repeated declarations, and warned that the consequences would be serious if any other course of policy were pursued, and not one word of reproof or dissent had ever been written in response to either Governor WALKER or him, (Mr. S.) The details of the October election, the fruitless endeavor of the Pro-Slavery minority to maintain their power in the Territory by exacting the payment of a tax as a qualification for voting and their subsequent attempt to defraud the people by means of the returns from the Oxford Precinct and McGee County, were dwelt on by Mr. STANTON at length and with appropriate comment. The fact that HARE, one of the judges of election at that celebrated Precinct which returned 1,620 votes, though the recent legislative commission shows its census to be but 32, had been unanimously elected Assistant-Clerk by the Constitutional Convention, every member of which represented but 30 votes, was cited by him to show that the Pro-Slavery party had, from the beginning, determined on a course of systematic fraud, and that every act of theirs was the result of a predetermined policy, having for its object the defrauding the people of their legitimate rights. The mode in which the Constitution was submitted was another evidence of this, and one which he vigorously and severely criticised. The change in the views of the Administration and the manifest belief which grew up among leaders of the Pro-Slavery Party shortly after the discovery of the Oxford swindle, that the President and his Cabinet favored their designs and desired the perpetuation of their rule in the Territory, were the next topics dealt with. He stated that it was in pursuance of this plan, and under the impression that the Administration were favorably disposed towards it, that the frauds at the Delaware Crossing and elsewhere in the recent election for State officers, were perpetrated, and that the whole course of proceeding was artfully designed for the express purpose of maintaining the authority of the minority in the new State. The Constitution which was framed was the necessary result of all this. It was but the consequence of the tortuous proceedings of the minority. It was the culmination of its star of hope as it ascended to the very noon of its night of infamy. It was the consummation, the flower, the fruit, the perfection of all the wicked and dishonest proceedings of that minority from the beginning to the end all combined and concentrated in this Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. STANTON resumed his seat amid vehement applause, after having spoken for more than three hours, during which he was heard with the most earnest attention and greeted with frequent cheers.

Mr. BUTLER submitted a series of resolutions declaring that as the imposition of the Lecompton Constitution on the people of Kansas by Congress would be a violation of the fundamental principle of all free governments, the true method of settling the difficulty is to refer it back to the people of Kansas; recognizing the wisdom and patriotism of the policy pursued by Governor WALKER and Mr. STANTON in Kansas, approving the courage, ability and consistency of Senator DOUGLAS, congratulating Mr. THOMAS L. HARRIS, of Illinois, and Hon. JOHN B. HASKINS, of New-York, on the propriety and patriotism of their recent action on the Kansas question; recognizing with cordial satisfaction the recent letters of HENRY A. WISE to the Democracy of New-York and Philadelphia, asking Mr. STANTON for a copy of his address for publication, and winding up with the request to the representatives in Congress of the City of New-York, that they oppose the Lecompton Constitution, as demanded by the principle of popular sovereignty, by the Cincinnati platform, by the instructions of President BUCHANAN to Gov. WALKER, by the authorized promises of Gov. WALKER to the people of Kansas, by the fundamental principle of Democracy, and by the desires of the people of Kansas.

These were adopted with the greatest enthusiasm, and the meeting dispersed after cheering lustily for Mr. STANTON, Gov. WALKER, Senator DOUGLAS, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. HASKINS and Mr. BANCROFT.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Two new dramas are to be performed at this prosperous Theatre to-night, viz., "Almont the Scourge of the Missouri" and "Lestelle." The gorgeous pantomime of "Boreas; or Aquilon the Spirit of Air," intervening. Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. FOX, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, Miss HATHAWAY, the CARR Family and all the excellent company of the establishment appearing.

[Advertisement.]

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More than 100 different modifications for sale by FAIRBANKS & Co., No. 189 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

IMMENSE AND INCREASED ATTRACTIONS AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM TO-DAY.—Double company of Stars! Little CORDELIA HOWARD and her parents appear again at Barnum's Museum this afternoon. "The Pioneer Patriot" this evening, with Mrs. CHARLES HOWARD and Mr. WATKINS. Here's a chance to be delighted.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICK'S PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, in every style. Photographs by Mr. MOULTON, formerly with Gurney.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

DOUGLAS IN THE SENATE—Mr. DOUGLAS is receiving a sample of "plantation manners" at the hands of the Southern Senators. Whenever he rises to call for his Kansas resolutions, half-a-dozen members on the Democratic side of the Chamber start up from their seats to put him down. MASON scowls dissent. DAVIS blusters "objections." TOOMBS growls something about "enforcing parliamentary law," and the Vice-President blandly rules him "out of order." If he undertakes to claim the usual courtesies of debate, they interrupt him, worry him, and vote him into silence. Whenever he takes the floor, they never leave off badgering him till they have got him down into his chair again. To those who remember how smooth and smiling the "Chivalry" were to their "honored friend, the distinguished Senator from Illinois," a year ago, whenever the "stern little man in black" strode out into the aisle to make a speech, the contrast is striking.—*Albany Eve. Journal.*

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 17.

$15,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73	115½	100	Harlem Railroad	13½
2,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60	101	100	do	13½
3,000	Ken. State 6s	103	300	do	13½
2,700	Mich. State 6s	84½	202	Har. R. R. Pref	33½
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	88	700	Reading R. R.	59½
2,000	do	87½	650	do	59½
5,000	Virginia 6s	91½	200	do ...s30	59½
10,000	Missouri State 6s	84½	100	do ...s60	59½
21,000	do	84	100	do ...s60	59½
1,000	do	83½	300	do ...b30	60
5,000	L'isi'a. St. 6s ...b60	90	100	do ...b10	60
2,000	Cal. St. 7s, '70	80½	100	do ...b15	60
2,000	Cal. State 7s, '75	80½	450	do ...s3	59½
5,000	N. Y. Cen. R.R. 6s	86½	300	do ...b30	60½
3,000	Erie Con. Bds. '71	51	300	do ...b60	60½
1,000	Hud. Riv. 1st Mt.	97½	200	do	60
500	do	97	970	Clev. & P. R.R.	17
2,000	Harlem R.R. 1st Mt	85	50	Mich. Cen. R.R.	71½
7,000	Mich. C. RR. 8 ₱ c 1st M. S'k'g F. C. B'ds.	90½	150	do	71½
500	Ill. Cen. RR. Bds	95	150	do	72
2,000	do	94½	25	do	72½
10,000	La C. & M. L. G. Bds	37	50	do	72½
1,000	M. & Miss. 2d m. b.	70	50	do ...b60	72½
10	City Bank	116	50	do ...b30	72
10	Bank of Commerce	101	160	Mic. So. & N. I. R.R. b3	25
5	Am. Exchange Bk.	103½	300	do	24½
50	do	103	325	do	24½
50	Canton Co. ...b60	22½	200	do ...b60	25
200	do	22	200	do ...b60	25
100	do	22½	100	do ...b15	25
12	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	112½	50	Mic. So. & N. I. prf. S'k	46
5	do	113	76	do	46½
60	Gardiner Gold Co.	⅝	150	do	46½
110	Penn. Coal Co.	77	167	Panama Railroad	103½
100	do	76	50	do ...b30	104
100	Cum. Coal Co	21½	50	Ill. Cen. R. R. ...b60	97½
100	do	21½	50	do ...b30	97
510	do	21	50	do	96½
200	do ...s3	20½	200	Galena & Chi. R. R.	93½
300	do ...s10	20½	50	do ...b30	93½
150	Pacific M. S. Co.	63½	100	do ...b30	93½
50	do	63	100	do	93
50	N. Y. Cen. R.R. ...opg	86½	100	do ...b10	93½
50	do	86½	72	do	93½
500	do ...opg	86	50	do	93½
250	do ...s60	86	200	Clev. & Tol. R.R. s30	46½
100	do ...b60	86½	1070	do	46½
100	do ...b30	86½	1000	do	46½
1830	Erie Railroad	29	1875	do	46½
100	do ...b10	29	100	do ...b30	46½
210	do ...s	29½	100	do ...b60	46½
100	do ...b60	29½	100	C. & Rock I. R. R.	82
150	do ...b10	29½	100	do ...b60	82½
300	do ...s10	29½	100	do ...s30	81½
70	do	29½	50	do ...b30	82
200	do	29½	344	do	81½
300	do ...s60	29½	100	do ...b30	81½
225	Hud. Riv. R.R. ...s3	27	250	do	81
100	do	27½	50	do	80½
200	do ...b30	27½	8	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	36½
150	do	27½	225	do	37
100	do	27½	50	do	37½
20	do ...b30	27	457	La C. & Mil. R. R.	10½
20	do ...b60	27	5	do	10½
10	Sixth-av. R.R.	105	100	do ...b30	10½

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]	Missouri St. 6s	83½	250	Harlem R. R.	13
[illegible]	Cal. State 7s, '70	80½	24	Har. R. R. Pref.	33
[illegible]	do	80	300	Reading R. R. ...s30	60
[illegible]	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds	94½	57	do	60
[illegible]	N. Y. Cen. R.R. 6s	86½	224	do	59½
[illegible]	do	86½	700	do ...b60	59¾
[illegible]	Canton Co.	22	300	Mich. Cen. R. R.	71
[illegible]	Cum. Coal Co.	20½	7	Mich. So. & N. I. R. R.	24
[illegible]	Pacific M. S. S. Co.	62½	50	do ...b3	24½
[illegible]	do	62	150	do	24½
[illegible]	do ...s60	61	100	do ...b60	25½
[illegible]	N. Y. C. RR. b3 af. opg	86	50	Panama Railroad	103
[illegible]	do	86½	100	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	93
[illegible]	do ...b30	86½	100	do ...b30	93½
[illegible]	do ...opg	86	5	do	93½
100	do ...b30	86½	50	do ...b10	92
150	do ...s60	85¾	100	do ...b30	92½
5	do	85½	50	do ...s60	91½
25	do	85½	50	Clev. & Tol. R.R.	46
50	do ...s60	85	250	do ...b30	46½
100	Erie Railroad ...b30	28½	200	do ...b3	46½
62	do ...s3	28½	100	do	46½
250	do	28½	55	Chic. & R. I. R.R.	79½
200	do ...b10	28½	100	La C. & M. R.R.	10½
150	do	28½	120	do	10½
100	do	28½	50	do ...b30	10¾
100	do	28½	150	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	37
100	Hud. River R.R. b10	27	50	do	36½
100	do ...b10	26½	50	do	36½
150	do	26½	5	C. B. & Quin. R.R.	76

REPORTER SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000	Indianapolis and Bel. R. R. ...Int. add.	60
$3,000	St. Louis City 6 ₱ cent. m. bds ...Int. add.	79½
$8,000	Milwaukee and Horicon R. 8s ...Int. add.	30
$7,000	Terre Haute and Alton R. 8s ...Int. add.	40
$3,000	Cincinnati and Chic. R.R. 10s ...Int. add.	20
$5,000	Ohio and Mississippi R. R. 7s ...Int. add.	20
$2,000	Illinois Central R. R. 8s ...Int. add.	95
$7,000	Chic., St. Paul and F. du Lac 7s ...Int. add.	22½
$1	Virginia 6s ...Int. add.	91
$1,000	California 7s ...Int. add.	80½
$5,000	Tennessee 6s ...Int. add.	88
$3,000	New-York and N. Hav. R. R. 6s ...Int. add.	82
$2,000	La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s ...Int. add.	37½
$5,000	Mil. and Horicon R. 7s ...Int. add.	13½
$1,000	Mil. and Hdr. R. 1st mort. 8s ...Int. add.	38½
$1,000	Mil. and Hor. R. 2d mort. 8s ...Int. add.	30
$1,500	New-York and Erie R. R. 7s ...Int. add.	70
$3,000	Town Berlin, (M. Co. Wis.) 8s ...Int. add.	48
$500	Great Western Ins. Scrip of 1857	83½
$2,400	Great Western Insurance Scrip of 1857	83½
$1,080	Sacramento 10s, 1855, and interest	77
$383	12 Sacramento 10s, 1855, and interest	75
$1,000	Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856	70½
$1,000	Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1855	55
$690	Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856	48
$230	Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1857	45
$500	Pacific Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856	42
10 shares	Chic., St. Paul & Fon du Lac R. R.	3
8 shares	American Exchange Bank	103¾
15 shares	Bank of State of New-York	101
10 shares	St. Mark's Fire Ins. Co	114½
20 shares	St. Mark's Fire Ins. Co	112½
5 shares	Hanover Fire Ins. Co	97½
10 shares	Arctic Fire Ins. Co	97
100 shares	Gardiner Gold Mining Co	25c. ₱ share
30 shares	Park Bank	95
20 shares	Importers' and Traders' Bank	98
40 shares	Phenix Bank	105½
10 shares	Commonwealth Bank	86½
100 shares	La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R. Co	10½
11 shares	Arctic Fire Ins. Co	96
50 shares	Merchants' Bank, $50 each	110
10 shares	Leather Manu'rers' Bank, $50 each	136
120 shares	St. Mark's Fire Ins. Co., $25 each	112½
10 shares	New World Fire Ins. Co., $50 each	91
20 shares	Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co., $100 each	100
300 shares	Second-Avenue Railroad	65
75 shares	La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R.	10½
30 shares	Harlem Railroad Co	13½
15 shares	Chatham Bank	60½
18 shares	Illinois Central Railroad	98

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17—P. M.

There are no changes to note in Money affairs to-day. The market for loans on demand is easy at moderate rates of interest, 5@7 ₱ cent., according to the character of the collaterals, and for discounts the terms are, in some instances, for very choice paper, 6@7 ₱ cent., fair names 7@9 ₱ cent. The *Arabia* sailed for Liverpool at 8 o'clock this morning, with a fair mail, and $598,309 in Specie. The probability is there will be no mail steamer for Europe on Saturday. The *City of Washington*, propeller, sails to-morrow, Thursday, for Liverpool. The *Niagara's* mail from England, January 30, was not delivered from the New-York Post-Office until this morning. The financial letters report great ease in the discount market, and in London loans on Consols had been made at the almost nominal rate of 1 ₱ cent. per annum. Mercantile bills were going at 2½@3½ ₱ cent. per annum, in the open market, while the Bank of England rate was 4 ₱ cent. The Erie negotiation was favorably considered by the English Stock and Bond holders, and over a million and a half dollars had been subscribed in London to the 4th Mortgage. American Stocks, generally, were in fair request, and an advance had been paid on New-York Central Bonds, New-York and Erie shares and 3d Mortgages, Illinois Freeland Bonds, and New-York Central Shares. The Cotton people here are somewhat disappointed in the present mail, and speculation in this staple is checked. Our special London correspondent writes as follows:

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 29, 1858—7 P. M.

Ever since the Bank of England reduced its rate of discount on the 14th inst. to 5 ₱ cent., its terms have been so much higher than those of the discount houses and joint-stock banks, that its business became very moderate, but no step was taken to retrieve its position until yesterday, when the rate was reduced to 4 ₱ cent. The rate in the open market had for some days been as low as 3 ₱ cent., and in a few exceptional cases bills were negotiated at 2¾ ₱ cent. Thus toadily following in the wake of the money market the reduction offered by the Bank is still insufficient to attract applicants to the discount office, and the establishment is in no better a position. The motives for this extreme caution in lowering the value of money are not very perceptible. The directors cannot hope to check a tendency to speculation, as the amount of unemployed capital is enormous, and the leading joint-stock banks have announced a reduction to 2 ₱ cent. on deposits exceeding £500, and one of them allows only 1 ₱ cent. on sums below £500. The total amount of deposits in the London joint-stock banks exceeds £42,000,000, and the present insignificant amount of interest will cause the transfer of large sums to more profitable investments. In the present stagnant state of trade there is no opportunity of diverting capital into the ordinary commercial channels, and the consequence will be that for the present the Stock Exchange will receive the benefit of an impulsive speculative moment, and to this cause may be ascribed the recent advance in the prices of the Funds and all descriptions of shares. The rise has been chiefly in English securities and in the East Indian railways, with a guaranteed rate of interest. The market for American securities is steady, and there is an improving tendency, but the rush of unemployed capital has not yet taken this direction on any large scale, and the advance is not so important as might have been expected. The prices of English securities have, however, now reached a point when speculators feel disposed to pause; and if their operations are continued they must look to some other description of securities on which to operate. The prices of some of the American securities on the 16th of December and on this day are subjoined:

	Dec. 16.	Jan. 29.
Detroit & Milwaukee 7 ₱ cent. Bonds	56	62
Illinois Central, 7 ₱ cent. Constr'n	76	83½
Illinois Central, $100 shares, $20 paid	13dis.	4dis.
Michigan Central, 8 ₱ cent	75	87
Michigan Central, $100 shares	39	45
New-York and Erie, 7 ₱ cent	62	75
New-York and Erie, $100 shares	15	24
New-York Central, 7 ₱ cent	80	94
New-York Central, $100 shares	71	76
Pennsylvania, 7 ₱ cent., 1st mort	81	88
Pennsylvania, $50 shares	35	35

Whenever trade does revive in England the capital required to carry on the same amount of business will for some time be much larger than before the crisis. A blow has been given to the system of undue credit and accommodation bills, from which it will not recover until the country is once more in the full swing of high prosperity, when all the precautions which are now laid down with such apparent earnestness will be forgotten. In the wool trade it has been resolved to shorten the term of credit by reducing it from 6 months to 3 months; and generally there will be induced a habit of shorter reckonings, but the expansion of trade and the eagerness of competition will most probably break down these restrictions in the long run. It begins to be confidently predicted that the year 1858 will not witness any great amount of prosperity. The period is too short to admit of complete recovery from so great a prostration, and the greatest revival and animation will, it is suspected, be on the Stock Exchange.

The official tables of the trade of France for the past year have just been issued. The imports of cotton were as under in the last and two preceding years:

	Metrical Quintals.		
Countries.	1855.	1856.	1857.
United States	747,064	874,627	791,240
Total from all ports	826,010	960,305	919,174

The stock at the different ports amounted in December last to 136,000 metrical quintals, against 78,323 in the same period of 1856, and 26,769 on 31st of December, 1855. At Havre the stock on 31st December last was 122,500 metrical quintals.

An official table of the imports of corn and grain into the United Kingdom in 1857 shows a decrease, as compared with the previous year, of 1,330,261 quarters wheat, and Indian Corn, 689,400 bushels.

The imports of cereals in France for the last three years has been as follows:

	Metrical Quintals.
1855	4,160,000
1856	5,196,000
1857	6,361,000

Both in France and England the corn markets are exceedingly flat, with a downward tendency, in spite of a recent decline. In France prices have not yet reached their lowest point, but in England they are believed to have nearly arrived at it.

Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE writes, in regard to American Stocks:

"There has been a steady market for American Securities in London during the past week. We note an increasing disposition to invest in well secured Bonds, and the Market has an improving tendency. Erie Bonds are in improved request, and there is a general disposition to accede to the terms proposed by Mr. MORAN; 75 has been frequently given for 3d Mortgage Bonds, and the Shares have advanced from 20@22. Illinois Freelands have brought 87, which is a considerable advance. Construction Bonds are steady, at 83@84. Shares are quiet, at 4 dis. New-York Central Stock and Bonds have been in demand, and are scarce."

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS write:

"The Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been quiet throughout the week, and the business transacted moderate. Sugar flat, and 6d.@1s. lower. Money very easy. Yesterday the Bank of England reduced their minimum rate of discount to 4 ₱ cent. Consols close at 95⅝@95⅞ for money, and 95½@95¾ for the account. Bar Silver, 5s. 1½d. Mexican Dollars, 5s. ½d. Doubloons—Spanish, 76s. 3d.; South American, 74s. 9d. American Eagles, 76s. 2½d. Buyers of Pennsylvania 5s, Certificate, at 73; Coupon Bonds, 81½, ex div. Virginia Sterling 5s offered at 83. Michigan Sterling 8s, Railroad Bonds, sold at 98, adding the interest. Panama Railroad short Bonds, maturing in 1859, offered at 92. Canada 6s, 111@111½. Nova Scotia 6s, 103½. New-Brunswick 6s, 103@103½. Quebec City 6s, 102½, dividend from 1st November."

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 27th of January gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£3,248,803	Increase	£435,155
Other deposits	18,175,558	Decrease	211,140
Rest	3,701,136	Increase	12,522
Govern't securities	9,287,980	Increase	95,594
Other securities	21,047,480	Decrease	1,203,179
Notes unemployed	9,418,630	Increase	1,219,180

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,664,710, being an increase of £642,685; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £15,388,724, showing an increase of £962,909 when compared with the preceding return.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued		£30,083,340
Government Debt	£11,015,100	
Other Securities	3,459,900	
Gold Coin and Bullion	14,608,340	—30,083,340

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	
Rest	3,701,136	
Public Deposits (including Exchequer Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	3,248,803	
Other Deposits	18,175,556	
Seven-Day and other Bills	865,467	—40,544,074
Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	£9,287,980	
Other Securities	21,047,480	
Notes unemployed	9,418,630	
Gold and Silver Coin	790,384	—40,544,074

The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since the 23d inst.:

Jan.	For Money: Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	For Account: Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 23	94⅞	95⅛	95¼	94⅞	95⅜	95⅜
Mon. 25	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut
Tues. 26	94⅞	95	95	95⅛	95⅜	95¼
Wed. 27	95⅛	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
Thur. 28	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
Fri. 29	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅝	95⅜

In our own Stock Market to-day, prices were irregular, upon a large business at both sessions of the Board. There was some realizing yesterday, by private contract, and this morning, at the Board, on New-York Central, at the large advance since last week, and the consequence was a weaker market for this particular and leading stock, toward the close of the day. The highest point reached yesterday was 87, ex dividend; the early calls to-day, 86½; lowest in the afternoon, 85½; closing 85½@86 ₱ cent. There was some realizing also in New-York and Erie Bonds; highest yesterday, 29½ ₱ cent.; early sales to-day, 29@29½; lowest, 28½@28¾; closing, 28½@29. The Western Share list and Hudson River were again buoyant, and higher than on Tuesday, though extreme figures were not sustained in the afternoon. Hudson River advanced from 24, as at the close yesterday, to 28, and fell back to 26½ ₱ cent. Galena advanced to 93½ and fell back to 92@92½; and Rock Island advanced to 81½, fell back to 79½ and closed 80½ ₱ cent. The advance in Milwaukee and Mississippi was 3½@4 ₱ cent. Pacific Mail lost 1@1½ ₱ cent. of the rise of yesterday; Reading fluctuated, 59@60@59½ ₱ cent. The Bond list was steady. At the close after the printed list, the general market was unsettled, but with rather a strengthening tendency.

The overdue Coupons of the New-York and Erie Company are in demand at 90@95 ₱ cent., and as much as 95 ₱ cent. is offered for the protested acceptances of the Company. The amount of the latter now afloat is reduced below $100,000. Messrs. W. & J. O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-street, are buyers of the Coupons; and Messrs. CAMMANN & Co., No. 56 Wall-street, buy the Coupons or acceptances of the Company for a few days on favorable terms.

We are requested to state that bidders for the United States Treasury Bills for the 15th of March, all of whom are required to place in deposit 5 ₱ cent. earnest money or security for the contract, will be permitted to leave with the Sub-Treasurer 5 ₱ cent. in Gold, *or in 3 ₱ cent. Treasury Bills*, at their own option; the deposit to be held in trust and returned in kind, if the bids are not accepted.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of this morning, remarks as follows on the embarrassed affairs of the Bank of Pennsylvania:

"It was given out day before yesterday that the Board of Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania had made an assignment of all the effects of that institution, and that Messrs. W. C. PATTERSON, JOHN D. TAYLOR and W. L. SAVAGE were the assignees. Yesterday, in the Court of Common Pleas, when the deed of assignment was offered for approval, Judge THOMPSON suggested a doubt as to the propriety of making an assignment to parties directors of the bank. Mr. CAMPBELL said he would withdraw the application for the present, in order to inquire whether an assignment can be made to directors of the bank. Mr. CAMPBELL, in presenting the petition, said that he would like the matter attended to at the earliest moment, as next Saturday would be judgment day and a number of cases were pending against the bank, in which heavy judgments would be taken. He thought that the judgment creditors should not be preferred to the other creditors of the bank. Therefore, an assignment would do equal justice to all. The notes of the Bank of Pennsylvania, as well as the certificates of deposit, are selling at a discount of from 50@55 ₱ cent. Should the assignment not be perfected before Saturday and certain large judgments be entered, they will sell probably at even a greater discount."

The Boston *Post* quotes as follows of the Lake Superior Copper Stocks:

"The Ingot Copper market has improved a little, and this fact, together with favorable news from several of the mines, has rendered Copper shares more scarce and active. Minnesota, Pewabic, Cliff and Isle Royale have all advanced. The Minnesota product in December was 170 tons. The accounts from the Portage Lake region are exceedingly good, and the holders have increased confidence in the ultimate value of Pewabic, Quincy, Huron and Isle Royale. Rockland and Superior have sympathized with Minnesota. Considering positive results, thus far, they are bringing enormous prices; but their market value, of course, is a low one, on the supposition that they are to become Minnesotas. National has been in more demand. With the "disputed territory" in its possession, it must be an exceedingly valuable property, and even without it, the mine is more than paying its expenses. It is wrought prudently and judiciously, and the last accounts are more encouraging than ever."

The Baltimore *Patriot* remarks of Money affairs in that city:

"There is evidently more ease in financial affairs. Capital accumulates and seeks sound investment. The banks discount liberally. Money, however, is not in very great demand for business or speculative purposes. Notes such as find their way to the street are being negotiated, first-class at 8@9 and 10 ₱ cent. premium. But little demand for second-class, and rates are irregular, ranging from 1@1½ ₱ cent. a month. Money on call 7@8 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, and easily obtained on satisfactory collateral."

The Cincinnati *Times* reports of Money and Exchange:

Currency has been more active this week, and some of the bankers have spoken at times of a brisk demand; but generally the supply has been good and the monetary market easy. The Discount-Houses have been accommodating their customers at 10@12 ₱ cent. and first-class paper has ranged at 15@18, although good names had sometimes gone as high as 20@24 ₱ cent. Inferior grades have been difficult of sale, and have been refused by brokers at 2½@3 ₱ cent. a month. Rates are unaltered; but little first-class paper is offered outside of Bank. Eastern Exchanges have been heavy and sales making at less than the current rates all the week. A decline would have taken place had currency been scarce. Gold has been dull, and New-Orleans Sight Funds scarce and in brisk demand. Time bills on the East have been in good request and on the South in fair demand for short dates.

LE HURAY & Co., Bankers, quote Currency and Land Warrants thus:

	Dis.		Dis.
All solvent N. Y. State Banks	⅜	South Carolina	3
All New-Eng'd Banks in good credit	¼	New-Orleans	1½
Rhode Island	⅜	Mobile	2
East-Jersey Banks	¼	Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky	1½
West-Jersey Banks	⅜	Indiana Free Banks	3
Philadelphia Banks	⅜	Missouri	3
Pennsylvania Country Banks	1½	Michigan	2
Baltimore City Banks	⅜	Illinois & Wisconsin	3
Maryland	1	Tennessee Old Banks	6
Virginia Old Banks	2	Tennessee Free Be'ks	7
Virginia Free Banks	3	Canada	1
North Carolina	4	Philadelphia Checks	1-10
		Baltimore Checks	1-5
		Boston Checks	1-10

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acres	88	91
120 acres	80	83
80 acres	88	91
40 acres	95	100

Mr. WM. S. MORSE and Mr. EDGAR MORSE, late of THOMPSON, MORSE & Co., have established themselves at No. 15 Wall-street, under the firm of MORSE & BROTHERS, as dealers in bank notes, exchange, specie and land warrants.

No. 2 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1858.

To the Delegates to the Bank Convention at Albany:

GENTLEMEN: We beg to invite your attention to the following propositions for effecting your exchanges and redemptions in this City. We will take of you at one-quarter of one per cent. discount, as follows:

All New-York State, in good credit; all New-England, bankable in Boston; all New-Jersey, bankable in Newark or Trenton; all Pennsylvania, bankable in Philadelphia; all Maryland, bankable in Baltimore. Also, all outside Currency at lowest wholesale rates, and deposit proceeds with your correspondent here, rendering you a statement by mail. And we will assort your circulating notes, and deliver them (sealed and directed, if desired) at your Bank in this City, and allow you 18 cents on the hundred dollars, provided you furnish for a working capital an amount not less than one per cent. on your registered circulation, and on which we will pay 5 per cent. interest. Or, should you prefer to have your redemptions sent direct from our office, we will allow you 5 per cent. on your account. Hoping this will meet with a response, and in some way lead to the establishment of a Currency Clearing House conducive to the interest of Bankers, we are very respectfully yours,

THOMPSON BROTHERS.

The Cotton Trade.

From Wright's Weekly Circular.

Per Arabia.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday noon, Feb. 16, 1858.

Since my circular of 9th inst. we have received advices per *Indian* and *Niagara*, the latter with dates to the 30th ult. The former reported a good demand in the Liverpool Cotton Market, and an advance of ⅛d. ₱ lb.; the latter confirmed this improvement, quoting Middling Orleans 6 15-16d., Mobiles 6⅞, and Uplands 6 13-16d. ₱ lb. The week's sales amounted to 65,000 bales. From Manchester the accounts were favorable; money was plentiful, and the Bank had reduced its rate of interest to 4 ₱ cent.

The demand for Cotton in this market was kept up with spirit during the whole of last week, aided by the advices per *Indian*, *via* Portland, showing an advance of ⅛c. ₱ lb. in the Liverpool market. The sales were large daily, and prices advanced until Saturday, when quotations were ⅛c. ₱ lb. above those given in my last circular. The bulk of the sales was of a speculative nature, and many parcels were resold at a profit—some once, some twice. Yesterday, after the *Niagara's* news was received, a quieter feeling prevailed, and though no decline was submitted to, it was more difficult to effect sales. The sales for the week I estimate at 8,000 bales, closing quietly at the annexed quotations. American spinners are buying small lots from hand to mouth; the mills in this country are not, as a whole, running more than half time, and already it is calculated that at least 200,000 bales less have been consumed since 1st September last than in the corresponding period last year. If the mills were to resume full time and keep running during the remainder of the season, this falling off in their takings would not be made up. The business in manufactured goods revives very slowly, and prices do not keep pace with the advance in the raw material. The clearances during the week have been as follows: To Liverpool, 595 bales; Glasgow, 100. Total, 695.

COTTON IN TRANSITU—Has also been in good request; the sales, which for the week have been 3,000 bales, consisted chiefly of Orleans Cotton with several parcels of Mobiles, Apalachicolas and Uplands. Prices have advanced ⅛c.@⅜c. ₱ lb.; the latest sales of New-Orleans, with 7-16d. freight, have been on the basis of 11⅜c. ₱ lb. for Middling; good Ordinary at 10c., with 15-32d., freight, and strictly good Ordinary at 10⅛c., with 15-32d. freight. Fully Middling Apalachicolas, with freights at ½d., have been sold at 11 5-16c. ₱ lb.; Middling Uplands, with freight at 11-32d., found buyers at 11c@11⅛c. ₱ lb. The bulk of the business last week was on speculation, and in many cases the same parcel was sold over once or twice. We have now a very fair supply of transit samples on sale.

Southern Markets have also advanced with a good deal of activity. Particulars from each market for the week under review are given elsewhere at length. By telegraph, for a week later, we learn of a still further rise in all the Southern markets, caused by the advance in Liverpool per *Indian*. The advices per *Niagara*, it is expected, will give a check to the upward movement in price, and unless the coming steamers from Liverpool report more advance there, it may be difficult to support the present currency in face of the large arrivals now taking place at all points in the South.

CROP—There is nothing new on this subject. 2,800,000 bales as a total for receipts at the ports seems to be regarded with favor, and, as I remarked last week, is the figure which seems to govern operators in the South. I give each week the prevailing feeling on this subject.

RECEIPTS—For the week are 12,000 bales, against 92,000 same week last year, thus reducing the deficit to 507,000 bales. Next week we shall show a further reduction, as the receipts at New-Orleans and Mobile for a week later are together near 80,000 bales, against 99,000 at all the ports in the corresponding week last year. Planters are now sending in their supplies at all points.

EXPORTS—For the week are light. Next week we shall show a large export, 64,000 bales having been cleared from New-Orleans and Mobile for Liverpool, and from New-Orleans 15,000 bales for Havre. We shall continue to show free shipments for England for some weeks.

The following is a statement of the movement in Cotton since the 1st September, as compared with the previous four years:

	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.
Rec. at P'ts	1,601,000	2,108,000	2,096,000	1,451,000	1,596,000
Ex. to G. B.	549,000	888,000	825,000	692,000	473,000
Ex. to France	193,000	236,000	290,000	154,000	165,000
Ex. other F. P.	132,000	150,000	237,000	119,000	106,000
Total Export	880,000	980,000	1,358,000	[illegible]	744,000
St'k on hand	692,000	750,000	854,000	406,000	673,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at Ports	122,000	92,000	111,000	101,000	140,000
Ex. to G. B.	26,000	57,000	73,000	45,000	32,000
Ex. to France	10,000	32,000	20,000	9,000	4,000
Ex. other F. P.	9,000	16,000	47,000	8,000	12,000
Total Exports	45,000	105,000	140,000	62,000	48,000

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

FLOUR is dull and unchanged. Sales of 1,400 bbls. WHEAT unchanged. Red $1@$1 05; white $1 18@$1 30. CORN firm. Sales of 5,000 bushels at 60c. for yellow. PROVISIONS tend upward. MESS PORK $17. LARD 10¾c.@11¼c. in bbls. and kegs. WHISKY 21c. COFFEE advanced ¼c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

FLOUR quiet at $4 37½. WHEAT nominal with light receipts; red $1 05@$1 10; white $1 15@$1 20. CORN quiet at 58c. for white and yellow. WHISKY buoyant; City 22½c.@23c.; Ohio 23c. CLOVER SEED dull at $4 75@$5 12.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

COTTON—Sales to-day 6,000 bales, at a decline of ⅛c. Middling at 11c.@11⅛c. Stock in port, 390,000 bales. Decreased receipts as compared with last year, 150,000 bales. Ditto at all Southern ports, 481,000 bales. LARD, in bbls., 10c. MESS PORK, $16 50. Other articles unchanged.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Feb. 17.

Cotton market dull and declined ⅛c.@¼c.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

A. P. DE LUZE'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

Per Arabia.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1858.

FLOUR—State and Western: My last report was on the 26 inst., [illegible] improved demand has since prevailed for export to Great Britain, principally to Liverpool. For the home trade [illegible] purchases have been made to a fair extent. In prices, slight fluctuations have been experienced, closing quietly under the effect of the *Niagara's* advices to 30th ult.

WHEAT—Owing to the small supply and firmness of holders, but little has been done for export, the business having been confined to the wants of millers. Ordinary to prime White can be quoted [illegible] ₱ 60 lbs.; good to prime Southern Red, [illegible] Spring [illegible].

INDIAN CORN—The inquiry has been good for export and the home trade. Prices have varied with the supply, the market closing quietly, with fair supplies offering.

RYE—In light request for home use, [illegible] ₱ 56 lbs.

FREIGHTS—To London: Flour, [illegible] ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8d. ₱ bushel. Liverpool: Flour, [illegible]; Grain, 4½d.@5½d. ₱ bushel. Glasgow: Flour, [illegible] ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7d.@8d. ₱ bushel. [illegible] 60c. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12c. ₱ bushel. [illegible] 80c. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 15c. ₱ bushel. [illegible] 85c.@90c. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 10c. [illegible] ₱ bushel.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—Wednesday.—*First Board.*—[illegible] Pennsylvania 5s [illegible] North Pennsylvania Railroad [illegible] Reading Railroad [illegible] Schuylkill Navigation [illegible] Pennsylvania Railroad [illegible] Long Island Railroad [illegible] 10 Girard Bank, 10.

Closing Prices.—United States [illegible] Philadelphia 6s [illegible] Reading Railroad [illegible] Pennsylvania Railroad [illegible] North Pennsylvania Railroad [illegible] Schuylkill Navigation [illegible] Williamsport and Elmira Railroad [illegible] Long Island [illegible] Lehigh Coal and Navigation [illegible] Pennsylvania Railroad [illegible] Railroad [illegible]

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
North Star	New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	[illegible]
Indian	Portland	Liverpool	[illegible]
Borussia	New-York	Hamburg	[illegible]
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
City of Washing'n	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
Arago	New-York	Havre	[illegible]
America	Boston	Liverpool	[illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
Baltic	Liverpool	New-York	[illegible]
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	[illegible]
Arago	Southampton	New-York	[illegible]
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	[illegible]
City of Washing'n	Liverpool	New-York	[illegible]
Glasgow	Glasgow	New-York	[illegible]
America	Liverpool	Boston	[illegible]

FOR CALIFORNIA.

Star of the West	New-York	Aspinwall	[illegible]
Northern Light	New-York	Aspinwall	[illegible]

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship *Borussia*, for Portland, [illegible] G. S. Winston, E. G. Williams, [illegible] Sanigan, Miss Hodges, John Dwyer, [illegible] and 16 in the steerage.

In steamship *Alabama*, for Savannah [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. Jas. [illegible] the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamer *Atlanta*, from Charleston [illegible] Luther, B. Hart, J. [illegible] Hopkins, J. Adkins, S. P. Parsons, [illegible] H. Kilbourne, A. Burtis, [illegible] Newell, Mr. Pove, J. Shaw, [illegible] Noble, W. Knapp, F. Bills, [illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises ..... 6 50 | Sun sets ..... [illegible] | Moon [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook .. 10 41 | Gov. Island .. 11 31 | Hell Gate .. 1 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ...... WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17.

Cleared.

Steamships James Adger, Turner, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, [illegible] Mitchell; Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, [illegible]; Pocahontas; City of Baltimore, Leitch, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Ship Germania, Wood, Havre, W. Whitlock, Jr.

Barks B. M. Gamble, [illegible] Earle & Co.; Orphan [illegible] W. Brigham; Hyperion, [illegible] Koenen, De Hard, Hamburg, [illegible] pico Maine, Draper & Devlin [illegible] vana, P. V. King & Co.

Brigs Baltic, [illegible] Aurora, Davis, Galveston, [illegible] bone, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf; [illegible] Martinique, T. H. Sanford.

Schooners Myrover, [illegible] Mott & Co.; S. B. Davis, [illegible] Mott & Co.; Southern Belle, Tyler, [illegible] Murray; J. T. Grice, [illegible] Bedell, Ryder, Norfolk, [illegible] lan, Boston; Dayton & Sprague; [illegible] ton, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Slaght; [illegible] Manning, Trinidad, R. W. Trundy; [illegible] low, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Hudson, [illegible] Providence, J. B. Edwards.

Steamer Locust Point, French, Baltimore, [illegible]

Arrived.

U. S. steam frigate Wabash, bearing the broad pennant of Flag Officer Paulding, Havana 7 ds.

Ship Albani, Barnaby, Sunderland [illegible] Downs 28th, with coals to Manhattan Gas Co.—vessel to James Bishop & Co. Jan. 31, lat. 43, lon. 35, passed a schr. with the letter F in her foresail, steering E. Jan. 29, lat. 39, lon. 46, boarded ship Sarah [illegible] from Boston, for Trieste 7 ds. out, who supplied us with bread. The A. has had very heavy gales from [illegible] the entire passage. Has been [illegible] in lat. 38, lon. 68, encountered a hurricane from S. W., which blew with considerable fury for 8 hours, with tremendous heavy sea, lost maintopsail and main-spencer, ship lying under bare poles and [illegible] board; stove quarter boats, cabin skylights [illegible] cabin full of water; every moveable thing washed from the decks, part of the bulwarks washed away, and received some damage to spars and rigging; several light sails were blown from the yards, although previously well secured; at 4 A. M. the wind moderated and hauled to the westward. Jan. 9, the wind again hauled to the southward, and blew with renewed fury, continuing for 12 hours, causing a very bad cross sea [illegible] pole. Feb. 15, Sandy Hook bearing [illegible] took a pilot from the Edwin Forrest, No. 16.

Bark H. A. Stephenson, Mount, Havana, Jan. 31, with sugar to order—vessel to Post, Smith & Co. Has experienced very rough weather the entire passage; lost jib, foretopgallant mast, split sails, and sustained other damage. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Surprise, Patten, City Point 5 ds., with [illegible] to J. Hunter & Co.

Schr. Sophia Ann, Smith, Brandywine, with corn meal to S. C. Paxson & Co.

Schr. J. R. McFee, Barker, Delaware, with grain to Moreau & Parker.

Schr. Howard, Baker, Boston 4 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Sweepstakes, Hills, Fortune Bay, N. F., via Boston 4 ds., with herring to master.

Schr. C. W. Chapin, Farnham, Fisher's Island, hay.

Steamer Atalanta, Gager, Charleston 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell. Feb. 16, at 11 A. M., when about 45 miles S. S. E. of Cape Henry, fell in with brig Indian Queen, bound to Philadelphia, with loss of rudder, deck load, and leaking badly. Took her in tow and brought her into Hampton Roads.

Steamer Delaware, Cope, Philadelphia 24 hours, with mdse. to J. T. Sanford. Feb. 17, at 9 A. M., when abreast of Long Branch, passed a large fore-and-aft schr. sunk, with all sails furled.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Locust Point, French, Baltimore, 36 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

WIND—During the day, N. W. and fresh.

Sailed.

Steamship Arabia, (Br.,) Stone, for Liverpool; ship Isaac Webb, Eyre, for Liverpool; brig [illegible] Churchill, for Darien. Also, steamships James Adger, Turner, for Charleston; Alabama, Schenck, for Savannah; Roanoke, Skinner, for Norfolk; bark [illegible] Morton, for Genoa; schrs. Myrover, Jackson, for Wilmington; S. W. Mixon, Berry, for [illegible].

[illegible]

The steamship [illegible], which came up this afternoon, reports having, [illegible] yesterday, (Tuesday,) the ship [illegible] from New-Orleans, in ballast [illegible] from the Highlands, bark [illegible] from Boston, [illegible] from the Highlands, [illegible] neither vessel was in sight [illegible] yesterday noon, [illegible] miles off shore. At [illegible] A. M. Wednesday, [illegible] by a fore-and-aft schr. [illegible] 1 mile from the beach abreast the upper Tavern House, the heads of her masts out of the water. At the same time spoke one of the Government life-boats which had on board one of the crew, taken from the main-topmast cross-trees frozen to death; could not ascertain the name of the vessel, or where from or where bound. At [illegible] A. M., spoke the schr. Commerce of Connecticut, of and bound to New-York; could not ascertain where from.

Disasters, &c.

THE FOLLOWING are telegraph despatches received by Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters:

SQUAN BEACH, Feb. 17.—The schr. Charles Colgate, from Baltimore for New-York, with a cargo of corn, is ashore at Squan, with 4 feet of water in her hold, and filling fast.

NORFOLK, Feb. 17.—The brig Indian Queen, from Matanzas for Philadelphia, is below, in distress.

Notice to Mariners.

HONG KONG, Dec. 15, 1857.—From Shanghae we learn that the last typhoons have disarranged all the buoys, beacons, &c., at the entrance of that river. They are very likely to lead strangers astray, and run them into danger. No attempt has as yet been made to replace them. A temporary light boat has been placed in the wrong place, and some of the buoys have been seen floating about the river channel, without any attempt of the Chinese authorities to secure them.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)